

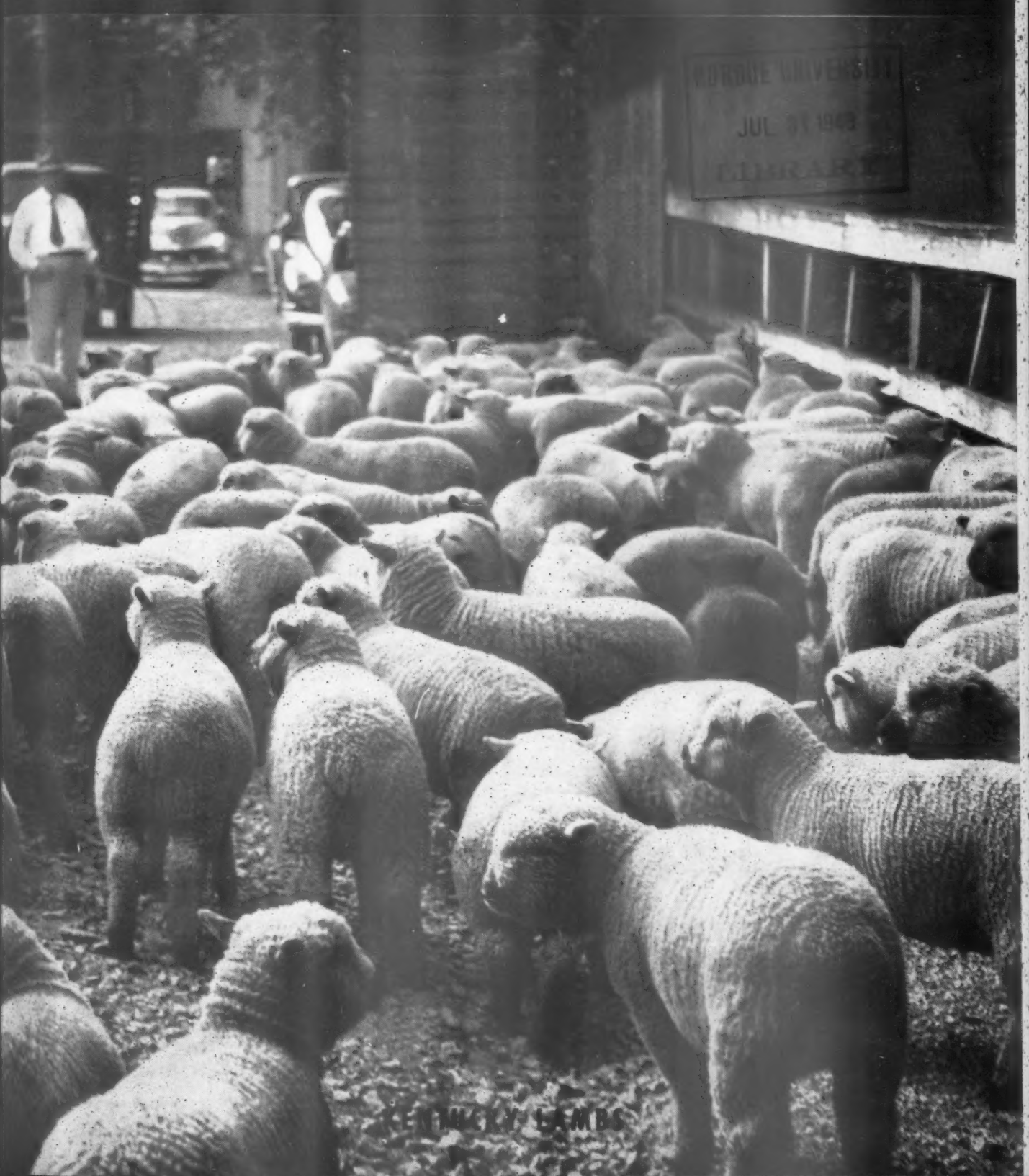
THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVIII

JULY, 1948

NUMBER 7



KENTUCKY LAMBS

PERFORMANCE *Builds* **DENVER'S REPUTATION**

Performance is the test by which any sales or service agency is judged and the DENVER LIVE STOCK MARKET has met this test repeatedly throughout the years—

As an instance—the DENVER spring slaughter record of 77,311 sheep, made in March, 1948, was outstanding. The 1948 lamb slaughter of 364,475 from January through June is an all-time DENVER record and was of immeasurable benefit to Western Producers and Feeders during the period of the labor disturbances.

This increased slaughter didn't happen by chance, but was the result of long-time planning by YOUR DENVER MARKET to get the best all around marketing outlets available to inter-mountain Producers EVERY DAY.

PROTECT YOUR CENTRAL MARKETS
THAT PROTECT YOUR PRICES

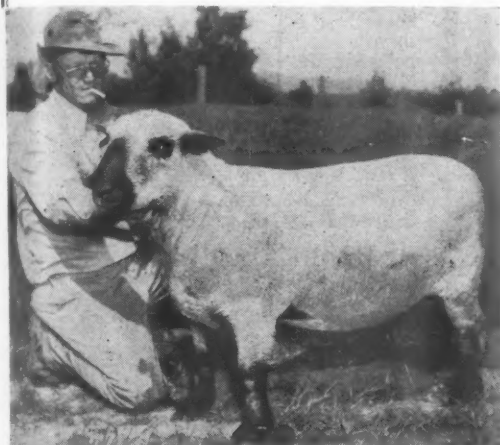
SHIP 'EM ALL TO DENVER

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY

TESTED by Time—PROVED by Performance

BROADMEAD

"hard-to-beat" HAMPSHIRE



A late snapshot of "Englefield Pioneer," taken at the farm the latter part of May. This imported ram is held by many judges to be the best ever to come West. He was bred by H. A. Benyon, prominent English breeder, and is one of the main Broadmead sires.

Joseph E. Wing in "Meadows and Pastures" says:

"It is noticeable that horses grazed on blue grass in Kentucky on soils rich in lime and phosphorus have a splendid bone and a wonderful stamina and endurance. They have also an almost inextinguishable goodness that is hard to define or explain."

BROADMEAD'S 500 ACRES OF KENTISH WILD WHITE CLOVER IS LIMED AND PHOSPHATED AND OUR SHEEP SHOW IT

Don't Miss Our National Ram Sale Consignment in Salt Lake, August 16 and 17—two choice stud rams and some really outstanding pens of yearling rams.

BROADMEAD FARMS RTE. 1—AMITY, ORE.
ROBERT M. FINLAY, Shepherd

RUGGED and READY

are two good words to describe BURTON rams. They go out in the hills about the first of April. They're raised on good mountain air—learn to "rough it" in the lava rock and sagebrush of western Idaho. They're fitted to do the job. That's why they have such wide acceptance—heavy demand.

72 HIGH-QUALITY BURTON RAMS WILL BE FEATURED IN THE IDAHO SALE AT FILER, AUGUST 4. THE SAME STRONG, HARDY KIND SOLD IN PREVIOUS NATIONAL SALES WILL AGAIN BE IN BURTON'S CONSIGNMENT FOR SALT LAKE, AUGUST 16 AND 17.



Late May scene of Burton's rams—"roughing it" in the hills—about six weeks after shearing.

●
T.B. BURTON
B Stock Ranch
CAMBRIDGE,
IDAHO
QUALITY SUFFOLKS and
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

**WE'RE
PLEASED
That the
Demand
for Our
COLUMBIA
RAMS**



Has always exceeded our production, but we're sorry we have been unable to take care of all your requirements.

We now have over 1500 Columbia ewes, but our 1948 yearling rams have all been booked, except those we will offer at the Salt Lake, Denver, and Craig sales.

For those of you who are not able to fill your requirements for Columbia rams, we will offer a limited number of ram lambs and ewes at the ranch during October. Your inspection is invited.

DO IT WITH DORNEY COLUMBIAS!

C. W. DORNEY
MONTE VISTA, COLORADO



THE FARGO EXPRESS

Highest priced Columbia ram sold in 1947. Sold to L. A. Norden, San Antonio, Texas, for \$1150, by White's Columbia Sheep Company

**WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR INSPECTION OF OUR
OFFERINGS IN THE NATIONAL SALE IN SALT LAKE
THIS SEASON**

WHITE'S COLUMBIA SHEEP CO.

BROWNING and DAYTON, MONTANA

THE COVER

In the cover spotlight this month are some Kentucky spring lambs, out of western blackfaced ewes and sired by Southdown rams, which sold at the Paris, Kentucky, auction, May 17, 1948, at \$34 per hundred-weight. Coming from nearby farms, the lambs were weighed up mostly within an hour from the time they were pulled from the flock. They tipped the scales at 87 pounds. We are indebted to Richard C. Miller, Sheep Specialist at the University of Kentucky, for the picture. (See page 8)

The Cutting Chute

Starr Donates Ram for Auxiliary Funds

L. L. Starr, Suffolk breeder of Oregon, is donating a ram to be auctioned at the National Ram Sale for the benefit of National Women's Auxiliary promotion work.

International Secretariat Officials

The Executive Committee of the International Wool Secretariat, the wool promotion agency of the growers in Australia, New Zealand, and South America, re-elected Douglas T. Boyd, of Australia, as its chairman during its bi-annual meeting in London, recently. The resignations of Dr. Edgar H. Booth as chairman of the International Wool Secretariat and Dr. F. J. C. Cronje, South African representative on the Secretariat, were announced. The last two named gentlemen have conferred, on several occasions, with officials of the American Wool Council on wool promotion in this country.

The Secretariat is cooperating with the American Wool Council in instituting an extensive wool research program at the Textile Research Institute, Princeton, New Jersey.

Hampshire Association Donates Ram to Auxiliary

The American Hampshire Sheep Association is donating a Hampshire ram to be sold at auction at the 1948 National Ram Sale, the proceeds to go to the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, to assist them in their wool promotion work. This ram will come from a prominent Hampshire flock, from which regular consignments to the sale are also made.

Renk to be Honored by Saddle and Sirloin Club

The purebred sheep industry is again being recognized and honored in that plans are under way to have a portrait of William F. Renk, veteran breeder of Shropshire and Hampshire sheep at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, hung in the famous gallery of livestock men in the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago. This will be accepted by the club and hung at the time of the 1948 International Exposition.

Suffolk Society's Annual Meeting

C. W. Hickman, Secretary, American Suffolk Sheep Society, writes that the annual meeting of his organization will be held at the Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, at 7:30 p.m., August 15, 1948, the evening before the National Ram Sale opens.

The National Wool Grower

Colorado Ram Sale

The second annual ram sale under the management of the Colorado Wool Growers Association will take place September 27, 1948, at Lamont Pavilion, Denver Union Stockyards. Berry Duff will manage the sale with Ralph Reeve, Craig; Adair Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss; and E. P. Hazard, Saguache, the executive committee in charge.

Lambert of ARA Goes to Nebraska University

W. V. Lambert has resigned as administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to become Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station at the University of Nebraska on October 1, 1948.

F.T.C.'s Wool Work

The Federal Trade Commission, which, among other things, sees to it that the Wool Products Labeling Act is enforced, does a lot of work in that connection which few of us hear about. For example, during May this year, field inspections were made at the establishments of 44 retailers, 134 wholesalers, and 923 manufacturers in five States and the District of Columbia. Wool products inspected totaled 6,584,474. The Commission also started 528 actions to correct improper or insufficient labeling and concluded 460 such corrective actions during May.

New Publication on Internal Parasites

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has ready for distribution a new leaflet on the control of internal parasites—"Save Grain by Controlling Internal Parasites." It outlines a series of treatments and other measures which will help control the most injurious species of internal parasites attacking sheep, cattle, swine, and poultry. It may be secured from county agricultural agents, State agricultural colleges, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Washington 25, D. C.

The Guthrie Corriedale Stud

The National Wool Grower has just received a beautifully illustrated publication from the Guthrie Corriedale Stud of Australia. It covers the record of this famous breeding firm not only at home but in other countries, to which its sheep have been sold. J. F. Guthrie, C.B.E. is the founder and at present the managing director of the J. F. Guthrie (Corriedale) PTY., Ltd., Geelong, Victoria, Australia.

Pacific International Premium List Available

Rules and regulations, premiums offered, etc., in the 38th annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, October 1-9, 1948, are covered in the official premium list, now ready for distribution.

In the breeding sheep section awards totaling \$750 are offered on each breed. For Corriedales that amount is increased by \$100 from the American Corriedale Association; for Hampshires by \$306 from the American Hampshire Sheep Association; for Romneys by \$55 from the American Romney Breed Association; for Shropshires by \$100 from the American Shropshire Registry Association; for Suffolks by \$200 from the American Suffolk Sheep Society.

In the purebred fat sheep section the awards amount to \$105 on each breed,

27th Annual

Idaho State Ram Sale

AUGUST 4—FILER, IDAHO

Plentiful Supply of Quality Rams

Sale of Select Offering—Show Counter of Best

Suffolk Sale of the West

Hampshires and Suffolk-Hampshires

Sponsored by

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Boise

Box 2598

Idaho

M. L. Buchanan, Secretary
W. A. Denecke, President

COLUMBIAS

More Wool

More Mutton

Address inquiries to

Columbia Sheep Breeders Ass'n.
of America

Box 2466—State College Station
Fargo, North Dakota

IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

R.F.D. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Write for a catalogue of Purebred Sheep Sale to be held at Tautphaus Park, Idaho Falls, Idaho, September 21, 1948—9:30 a.m.

Range Rams, Registered Stud Rams, Purebred Ewes



RAMBOUILLETS

THE DUAL PURPOSE SHEEP
WOOL AND LAMB

It's a good policy to KNOW where you're going. It's good business to practice PROVEN methods.

America's sheep population is down 40%. RAMBOUILLETS are the foundation stock.

Wool manufacturers are paying a premium for staple fine wool. RAMBOUILLET lambs make excellent feeders. Is your sheep breeding program in line to cash in on this demand for fine staple wool and good feeder lambs? Breed big, rugged, smooth, long-stapled RAMBOUILLETS. Their constitutions, long life, and rustling ability in all kinds of weather and feed conditions have been proven, and when you breed RAMBOUILLETS you know what you're going to get.

FOR LITERATURE AND BREEDERS' LIST, WRITE

AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Geneva Caldwell, Secretary

San Angelo, Texas

W. C. (Bill) Olsen, President
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Leo Richardson, Vice President
Iraan, Texas

July, 1948

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Clayton Puckett, Fort Stockton, Texas
Don Clyde, Heber, Utah
A. R. Bohoskey, Yakima, Washington
Reynold A. Seaverson, Rawlins, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations
Arizona Wool Growers Association
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H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association
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Harry Petersen, President
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association
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E. P. Hazard, President
Lloyd N. Case, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association
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Miss Isabel Benson, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association
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Cactus Hotel Bldg., San Angelo
Clayton Puckett, President
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association
408 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City
Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association
16 South First Street, Yakima
R. A. Jackson, President
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association
Rapid City
Ward Van Horn, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
Reynold Seaverson, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

while prizes of \$75, \$50, and \$25 will be awarded on carlot lambs weighing 84 pounds and under, and on those weighing over 84 pounds.

The wool show of the Pacific International is limited to territory fleeces and the cash prize offerings amount to \$350.

Copies of the premium list may be obtained by writing Walter A. Holt, Secretary, Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Wilcox Building, Portland 4, Oregon.

Dusting in Weed-Killing Flights Prohibited

Dusting of weed-killing 2, 4-D dusts from airplanes was prohibited by D. W. Rentzer, administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, on June 21, 1948, at the request of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, following many complaints that drifting dust had injured cotton and other broad-leaved crops. When waivers are issued to operators using aircraft for dusting or spraying, a special provision will be included which will prohibit the use of 2, 4-D in dust form. The restriction will not apply to 2, 4-D sprays or to insecticide and fungicide dusts such as are used to destroy the boll weevil and specific plant diseases.

Sheep Buyer for Morrell's

Mr. Carl M. Bentzinger was recently appointed to the new position of head sheep buyer for the three John Morrell & Company plants located at Ottumwa, Iowa, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Topeka, Kansas. He will headquarter at the general offices in Ottumwa.

Bentzinger is a native of Donnellson, Iowa, and has been engaged in the livestock business all his life. He is well acquainted with all phases of the sheep industry and is well known in both the corn belt and western areas.

Promotions at Wilson & Company

Two promotions in the Wilson & Co. Lamb and Calf Buying Departments were announced recently by Mr. A. A. Dacey of Wilson & Co. Mr. Harry Bourne has been appointed to take charge of procurement of sheep, lambs and calves for the company. Mr. Walter Humphrey has been chosen as his assistant. Both Mr. Bourne and Mr. Humphrey have established their new headquarters in the Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebraska. General buying headquarters for this department of Wilson & Co. are now located at Omaha rather than Chicago in order to be nearer the center of procurement activities.

Harry Bourne started his Wilson career fourteen years ago as a lamb buyer in the Chicago yards. In 1934 he was appointed head of the lamb and calf buying operations at Albert Lea, Minnesota. In addition to Bourne's duties at Albert Lea, he traveled extensively throughout the United States in all of the lamb producing areas. He is widely known to sheepmen in all parts of the country. After the death of the late George Meyers in April, 1947, Bourne assumed full responsibility of procurement of lambs and calves for Wilson & Co.

Walter Humphrey, a former Iowa 4-H Club boy, has served as head of the lamb and calf buying department at Cedar Rapids since 1943, after joining the company in 1933.

Wilson & Co. will complete a new lamb and veal slaughtering unit at Omaha this summer which will represent a substantial improvement and expansion of their present facilities.

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NUMBER 7

JULY, 1948

414 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
Telephone No. 3-2461

J. M. Jones } Editors
Irene Young }

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1108. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Legislative Efforts

SUMMARIZED in this issue of the Wool Grower are the results of some of the major legislative efforts of the second session of the 80th Congress which have or will affect your industry.

The results from the standpoint of your Legislative Committee on the whole are good and the industry is appreciative of the action taken by this hard-working Congress. There are many things, of course, which, in the opinion of your committee, could be improved upon, but during these extremely abnormal times, most of the decisions made were the best possible under the prevailing conditions.

To our western Senators and Congressmen as a group we are indebted; we should be proud of the interest taken in our affairs and of the generally fair, honest treatment accorded our industry by eastern representatives. A case in point is the attitude and efforts of the acting chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, Senator Aiken of Vermont, for his principles of fairness and equity to all.

Space does not permit the deserved commendation of all of our representatives for the work done for the industry, and to mention any without mentioning all is perhaps inadvisable, but outstanding achievements by some are such that they cannot be overlooked. The record of their activities is plain.

The record shows that Congressman Frank A. Barrett (Wyoming) has done an outstanding job for the West, not only for raw material producers, but for all western interests. He should receive the highest commendation from the Department of Interior for his successful effort in connection with appropriations and other matters for the Bureau of Land Management; for his success in securing needed increases in funds for forest reseeding, forest roads, etc. Congressman Barrett's untiring effort made it possible for the wool producer to receive the same rights and privileges accorded producers of other agricultural commodities in securing core testing of wools by the Department of Agriculture on a fee basis.

On the Senate side, it was Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) who sponsored the amendment in the long-range agricultural program which placed wool in its proper relationship

with other agricultural commodities by including the words "of shorn wool" in the establishment of normal production.

As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator O'Mahoney was very effective in working out the problems of the Bureau of Land Management and working out the problems important to the industry in agriculture appropriations.

The above does not imply or suggest that the industry did not receive the whole-hearted support and cooperation of many of our western Senators

and Congressmen. Senator Henry Dworshak (Idaho), a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee did his part for the welfare industry. Senator Eugene Millikin (Colorado), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, did a splendid job in that capacity and elsewhere.

Congressmen Hope (Kansas), D'Ewart (Montana), Sanborn (Idaho), Granger and Dawson (Utah), Gearhart (California), Hill and Rockwell (Colorado), Fisher (Texas) and many others took a special interest in the industry's problems.

Since November, 1945, your Association has attempted to acquaint the Congress of the United States with the problems of the sheep industry. The provisions of that part of the long-range agricultural program effective January 1, 1950, are a partial result of this effort.

It is felt that even though the bill that passed may not be the final answer to a long-range program for agriculture, the sheep industry has more nearly approached an equitable relationship with other agricultural commodities than it has ever enjoyed.

From the work of both the Senate and House Agricultural Committees and as a result of the Hoover Committee report due in January, 1949, it should be anticipated that a general reorganization of executive departments will be attempted and a national land policy established.

With this in mind, a most important question must be constructively approached by all users of the West's public lands. A constructive program should be worked out prior to the convening of the 81st Congress.

This is a difficult task and no matter how constructive the program may be, it will be "sniped" at by radical writers with misrepresentation of facts and half-truths—an example is the most recent article by a Mr. Carhart in the July issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

This again brings to the attention of western industry the need for getting the true facts to the public. Much can be done along this line. When the U. S. Congress a year ago received the facts on the wool industry, the propaganda of the Department of State had little effect on the final results. The same facts must be clarified to the gen-

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Ram Sales

July 27-28: San Angelo (Texas) Sheep Show and Sale.

August 4: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 7: Willamette Valley Purebred Ram and Ewe Sale, Albany, Oregon.

August 14: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.

August 16-17: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 25: Yellowstone Purebred Sheep Breeders Ram Sale, Billings, Montana.

September 27: Colorado Ram Sale, Denver Colorado.

October 11-12: 5th Annual National Columbia Sheep Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

Shows

October 1-9: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

October 16-23: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

October 29-November 7: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco California.

January 14-22 (1949): National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Conventions and Meetings

July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver.

August 2-4: 4th National Forum of Labor, Agriculture and Industry, Laramie, Wyoming.

August 15: American Suffolk Society, Newhouse, Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah (7:30 P.M.)

August 18: Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah (10 A.M.)

August 19: Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Inc., Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah (10 A.M.)

November 9-11: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Cody, Wyoming.

November 18-19: California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California.

February 1-4 (1949): National Wool Growers Association, San Antonio, Texas.

AUGUST COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

Wednesday, August 18—10 A.M. Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association, President's Room.

Wednesday, August 18—7 P.M. Joint Dinner for Executive Committee, N.W.G.A., and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Pioneer Room.

Thursday, August 19—10 A.M. Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Inc., President's Room.

eral public. Through a public information department in your Association, this can be accomplished. Your decision must be made soon. Is it worth it?

J. M. J.

Work of the 80th Congress

Agricultural Program

H. R. 6248 was cleared for signature by the President on June 21, 1948; signed by him on July 3, 1948.

As it applies to wool, it:

(1) Extends the Wool Act of 1947 until June 30, 1950; that is, it continues support for wool on the basis of 42.3 cents per grease pound until that time.

(2) Requires, after January 1, 1950, that wool be supported at such level between 60 and 90 percent of its modernized parity (10-year moving average) as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary to encourage an annual production of approximately 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool.

This is the long-range program for wool, no expiration date being set. The Senate debate on this program definitely brought out that because of the large decrease in domestic wool production (240,000,000 pounds estimated for 1948) 90 percent of parity support prices will be necessary for a period of several years. Likewise shown in the debate is the feeling of Congress that the domestic wool industry needs encouragement in the interest of national security.

(3) Does not include any method or form of re-organization of the Department of Agriculture.

(4) Makes no proposals for a national land policy.

Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements

H. R. 6556 was signed by the President on June 26, 1948.

This measure:

(1) Extends the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act for one year, to June 30, 1949.

(2) Directs the United States Tariff Commission, prior to contemplated foreign trade negotiations, to study and recommend maximum or minimum decreases or increases in present duties which will, in the opinion of the Tariff Commission, not cause or threaten serious injury to domestic industry.

(3) Requires the President, if he does not follow the recommendations of the Commission, to submit to Congress within 30 days after any trade agreement is entered into, his reasons for such action; instructs the Tariff Commission to file with the House Ways and Means Committee and with the Senate Committee on Finance, a copy of its report to the President in respect to such agreement.

The Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association has opposed reciprocal trade agreements, and accepted this measure only as the best possible legislation that could be secured this year. It is a step in the right direction, in the opinion of the Committee, inasmuch as it removes, to some extent, the "iron curtain" of the State Department and places in the hands of a Congressional bureau, answerable to Congress, the power to establish limits in tariff adjustments designed to protect domestic industry from injury.

Wool Stockpile Disposal

(1) Revolving Fund for Purchase of Agricultural Commodities and Raw Materials

S. 2376 was cleared for the President's signature on June 19, 1948; signed by him on June 29, 1948.

It puts a \$150,000,000 revolving fund in the hands of the Secretary of the Army for purchase of natural fibers

(wool and mohair) for shipment to and use in occupied areas. Only wool in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation designated for export by the Secretary of Agriculture will be available for occupied area use.

(2) Economic Cooperation Act Funds

H. R. 6801, which appropriates funds for the Economic Cooperation Administration handling the European Recovery or Marshall Plan, was signed by the President on June 28, 1948.

It earmarks \$24,600,000 for the purchase of domestic wool in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation for foreign countries in need of raw wool.

Through these two outlets, the Department of Agriculture, in the opinion of the Legislative Committee, should be able to dispose of all surplus C.C.C. wools before June 30, 1950, the date to which the Wool Act of 1947 was extended under the new long-range agricultural act.

Interior Department Appropriations

Bill signed by the President on June 30, 1948.

(1) For Bureau of Land Management:

It provides for the retention of regional offices, which were eliminated in the measure as it passed the House; also for the decentralization of administration.

Bureau of Land Management officials with Director Clawson of the Division of Grazing met in Salt Lake City on June 30 to determine on methods of handling funds and other procedure.

(2) Fish and Wildlife Service:

One million dollars was appropriated for predatory animal and rodent control. Last's year's appropriation was \$900,000.

Agricultural Appropriations

Bill signed by the President on June 19, 1948, provides:

(1) For reseeding national forests, \$750,000 for the fiscal year, 1948-49.

(2) For core-testing of wool.

The conference committee on agricultural appropriations requested the Department of Agriculture to core-test wools for the producer, when requested, on a fee basis. Although a revolving fund of \$712,000 had been established by the House Appropria-

tions Committee to permit the testing of other agricultural commodities, they had by letter objected to the Department of Agriculture's core-testing wool. The Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association could see no reason why wool growers should not be granted an equal or similar privilege to that granted producers of other agricultural commodities, and were supported in this view by the conference committee. An appropriation of \$50,000 has been made available for this work. (A wire from F. D. Cronin on July 1, 1948, states that plans are under way for the purchase of a scouring plant at Denver.)

Meat Inspection

S. 2256, by the President's signature, June 5, 1948, makes it a policy of the Federal Government to pay for meat inspection, and provides \$11,500,000 for the work. This cost had been borne by the Federal Government until last year, when the packers were required to pay it.

Bullwinkle Bill

S. 110, which both the Senate and the House passed by a two-thirds majority vote over the President's veto, briefly stated, provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall approve, and the antitrust laws shall not apply to, agreements made between two or more railroads on rates, fares, classifications, divisions, etc., if they further the national transportation policy. The agreements cannot be approved between different classes of carriers—for example, railway and motor—except as to transportation matters under joint rates or over through routes. No agreement will be approved in respect to pooling, and unless it gives each party to it the right to take independent action, either before or after any determination is reached on the matter under joint consideration.

Authority is given to the Commission to investigate, on complaint or on its own initiative, any agreement which it has approved, and on the results of its investigation, can terminate or modify its approval to any agreement as it finds necessary. Interested parties, of course, will be given the opportunity to be heard in such investigations.

Formal Hearings on Forest Service Matters

ONE of the requests made of the Secretary of Agriculture by the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, headed by Congressman Barrett of Wyoming, at the conclusion of hearings last fall, was that permittees have the privilege of asking for formal hearings on controversial matters and that a record be kept of such hearings. As a result, the Forest Service is now proposing to add the following paragraph to the Grazing Manual:

As a general policy the Forest Service will undertake to provide a stenographic transcript of any hearing on any matter, when requested by a grazing permittee and when in the judgment of the Regional Forester the matter is of sufficient importance to justify the cost. The location of such hearings will have to be determined by the circumstances in each case and will be influenced by availability of recording equipment or qualified stenographers, accessibility of witnesses, space accommodations and so forth. Legal counsel representing permittees will be recognized.

Comments on this proposal may be submitted to the Forest Service before November 30, 1948, when the manual will be revised.

Adverse Report, Wool Freight Case

CONCLUSIONS proposed in the Wool Freight Rate Case (Docket 28863), by the examiner who heard the case, were released on June 10, 1948. The report recommends, in general, that the Interstate Commerce Commission find that the present all-rail rates on wool and mohair in the grease and scoured, and on wool tops in carloads, and less than carloads, have not been shown to be unreasonable, or otherwise unlawful. Exceptions are made on rates that apply on baled wools. The examiner's report proposes that they be held unreasonable; also that the rates on wool and mohair, from points in Arizona to California ports, be considered prejudicial.

These proposed conclusions, reached 6 years after the case was instituted by the Commission on July 31, 1942, are disappointing, to put it mildly.

However, it does not necessarily follow, Charles E. Blaine, Commerce Specialist for the National Wool Growers

Association, and Charles B. Bowling, of the Transportation Rates and Services Division, of the Department of Agriculture, declare, that the whole Commission will adopt the examiner's report. However, the task of reversing it will not be an easy one. A conference of growers' representatives and all others who took part in the case on the growers' side, has been called by Mr. Bowling as chairman of the Steering Committee, for July 20, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver. At that time procedure will be outlined for the filing of exceptions to the report by August 27, and the preparation of briefs to be submitted by September 15.

Comments made by Mr. Bowling and others indicate that the examiner based his conclusions on a justification of the rates established by the Commission in 1923, rather than on conditions applying at the present time.

National Forest Advisory Boards

OFFICIALS of the Forest Service and the Joint Committee from the National Live Stock Association at their February, 1948 meeting, were in complete agreement that advisory boards at the national level would be most beneficial in ironing out problems of grazing administration without having to call upon the National Forest Board of Review recently set up (N.W.G. June, 1948, p. 18).

These boards would be made up of permittees qualified to confer with the Chief Forester and probably selected from members of State boards where they exist, or by the State livestock associations. Then from the two boards set up, a joint committee to represent the two national livestock associations could be selected.

W. L. Dutton, Chief, Division of Range Management, U.S.F.S., has requested regional foresters to assist in any way possible in the establishment of these boards.

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS



Typical mature western ewes found on most Kentucky farms.

Photo by R. C. Miller

told of the benefits which ladino clover had bestowed on the lamb feeding industry of California. He urged continuation and expansion of the ladino clover sheep feeding program which has been started in Kentucky. Rufus Cox, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, explained the wheat pasture feeding program for lambs in his State and told of the growth of this important industry. J. C. Petersen, Spencer, Iowa, gave an interesting talk on types and availability of western ewe lambs. On a large map he pointed out various western regions producing ewe lambs, the type of country and climate, and the type of lambs produced.

Herschel Weil, farmer of Fayette County, Kentucky, gave an illustrated talk on the effect of weather on the

(Continued on page 23)

Kentucky Sheep Affairs

KENTUCKY SHEEP GROWERS HAVE SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS

Vote To Consider State Organization

ABOUT 250 Kentucky sheep growers gathered in Lexington, June 18th, for their Eleventh Annual Sheep Day Program. Meeting was under the direction of Richard C. Miller, Sheep Specialist at the University of Kentucky and was held on the campus in the Livestock Pavilion of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. Mr. Mil-

ler assembled a talented array of speakers to address the group and the result was an extremely interesting and informative meeting.

A resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting authorized appointment by Mr. Miller of a committee to investigate the possibilities of forming a State sheep growers' organization in Kentucky.

Speaker coming the greatest distance was Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California. Mr. Vaughn, a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association,



Champion ram, a Southdown, at the Blue Grass Southdown Show and Sale, in Lexington, Kentucky, June 19, 1948. H. C. Besuden of Winchester, Kentucky, is holding the ram. Mr. Besuden has taken the grandchampionship awards at the Chicago International the last two years on his Southdowns.

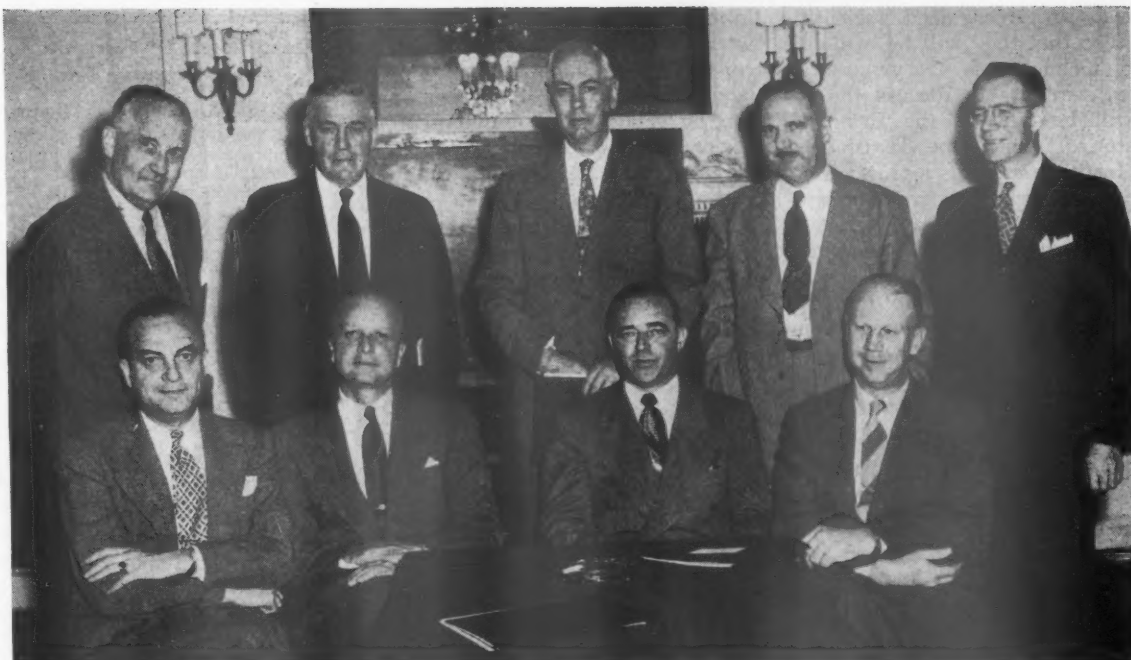
Photos by E. E. Marsh



Kentucky sheepmen meet on the campus of the State University in their 11th Annual Sheep Day.



The beauty of the blue grass country is brought out in the above shot taken from the roof of the home of H. C. Besuden at Winchester, Kentucky.



Making final plans for cooperative research program: Seated, left to right, J. B. Goldberg, Director of Research, J. P. Stevens Co.; Kenneth Wilson, Vice President, Forstmann Woolen Co.; A. G. Ashcroft, Director of Research, Alexander Smith & Sons Co.; and Dr. John H. Dillon, Director of Research, Textile Research Institute.

Standing, left to right, F. Eugene Ackerman, Executive Director, American Wool Council; Morton Savell, Managing Director, The International Wool Secretariat of North America; Julian Jacobs, Director of Publications, Textile Research Institute; Werner Von Bergen, Director of Research, Forstmann Woolen Co.; Fred Noechel, Director of Physical Laboratories, Botany Mills, Inc.

Plans for Cooperative Wool Research

The following statement revealing final plans for a four-year program of internationally sponsored wool research at the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, was made public June 17 following a meeting of the Preliminary Planning Committee at the Hotel Plaza, New York.

Present at the announcement were F. Eugene Ackerman, Executive Director of the American Wool Council; Morton Savell, Managing Director, The International Wool Secretariat in North America; Dr. John H. Dillon, Director of Research, the Textile Research Institute; Werner von Bergen, Director of Research, Forstmann Woolen Company; Fred Noechel, Director of Physical Laboratories, Botany Mills Inc.; A. G. Ashcroft, Director of Research, Alexander Smith and Sons Co.; J. B. Goldberg, Director of Research, J. P. Stevens & Co., and Andre Blumenthal, Vice President, Sidney Blumenthal and Co.

FINAL plans for the joint undertaking of a four-year pioneer program of fundamental research into the physical and chemical characteristics of wool have been agreed upon today (June 17) by the American Wool Council, The International Wool Secretariat and the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, New Jersey. The research studies will be carried out in the laboratories of the Institute and The Textile Foundation.

Preliminary planning for international cooperation in this important field has been underway for the past six months. As a result of conferences held in both the United States and London, the International Wool Secretariat has agreed to allocate \$30,000 annually for four years. The appropriation has been made with the understanding that an additional \$45,000 annually will be provided through the American Wool Council and other important groups in the American wool growing and wool textile manufacturing industries.

The timeliness of this research program is highlighted by the greatly enlarged demand for wool throughout the world and the scarcity of fine grades to meet this demand. World consumption of wool is running 10 to 15 percent above the pre-war average, and, in the United States, it has doubled. The demand everywhere is for fine grades, production of which has fallen sharply in the last several years.

The real chemical and physical differences between fine and medium wool fibers, aside from differences in diameter, are not understood. Until such basic scientific information is available any attempt at chemical modification must remain pure guesswork. While it is expected that a large part of the research will be concerned with comparisons of wool types, many other avenues which may lead to a greater usefulness of all types of wool will be explored.

Research Results Public Property

All results of the research will be

published in recognized scientific journals so that they will be available to wool technologists everywhere. In addition, seminars to discuss the results will be held in the Princeton Laboratories. Since the Textile Research Institute supports a group of research fellows who are graduate students at Princeton University, it is planned to arrange exchange fellowships in England and the British Dominions. Thus the establishment of the wool search program will provide educational opportunities in the wool scientific field, as well as produce scientific data of economic importance in the world today.

The general plan of the research project was first outlined at the joint annual convention of the American Wool Council and the National Wool Growers Association at Salt Lake City on January 28, 1948. Later, there were conferences with Dr. E. G. H. Carter, Director of Scientific Research for the International Wool Secretariat, who visited America to meet wool technologists and explore plans for possible cooperation. Included in these discussions were Dr. Werner von Bergen, Director of Research of Forstmann Woolen Company; A. G. Ashcroft, Director of Research of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company; J. B. Goldberg, Director of Research of J. P. Stevens & Co.; Andre Blumenthal, Vice President of Sidney Blumenthal & Co.; Fred Noechel, Director of the Physical Laboratories, Botany Mills, Inc.; and Dr. John H. Dillon, Director of Research of Textile Research Institute of Princeton, N. J.

As a result of these conferences, the Secretariat at its recent biennial Executive Meeting endorsed the proposal and agreed to appropriate a share of the funds. The commitment was made in the confidence that the balance of the funds required can be raised in this country.

"Master Wools" to be Studied

Samples of a wide range of domestic and Dominion fine and medium wools from sheep of known breeding, diet and general history will be used in the early stages of the studies. More intensive experimentation will then be carried on with a limited number of "master wools." These will be processed under carefully controlled conditions in typical American mills cooperating

in the project, so that samples of grease wool, scoured wool, top, yarn and fabric will be available for study in the laboratories. Thus laboratory results can be related to manufacturing experience, an important factor in the success of any research program.

Unusual techniques to be employed in the wool studies involve the use of complicated apparatus such as an X-ray diffraction unit equipped with Geiger counters, infra-red spectro-



Cool as shade itself, tropical worsted makes a three-point landing this summer as the outstanding men's wear suiting, for fashion, comfort, and wear. "Mohara," fabric blend of wool and the fleece of the Angora goat, again scores as a lightweight, wrinkle-resistant suiting.

Photo by American Wool Council

Department Of Agriculture To Aid In Research Program

Secretary Brannan stated on July 9th that the Department of Agriculture would cooperate in the research program on wool recently announced by the American Wool Council, the International Wool Secretariat, and the Textile Research Institute of Princeton, New Jersey.

The Secretary's favorable attitude was made known in a round-table discussion on wool and its future, which was recorded and widely distributed to some 50 radio stations over the country. Participants in the discussion were U. S. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Secretary Brannan, and F. Eugene Ackerman of the American Wool Council.

meters, modern microscopic and extremely sensitive devices which measure the strength, stiffness and extensibility of individual wool fibers. The surface frictional characteristics of wool fibers are extremely important with respect to spinning characteristics. Hence, special devices for friction measurement will be developed. The important crimp factor likewise will be studied by modern technique.

Hope to Improve Fabric Picture

It is believed in some quarters that more attractive fabrics can be made from wool if, at certain stages during processing, the semi-manufactured product is "rested" and that the finished product is also improved in handle and appearance if it is kept in a warehouse for 6 to 12 months. The importance of this "aging" will be investigated. All the relevant measurable characteristics of the fibers during such storage periods will be studied to determine the nature of the changes involved and, if resting really proves beneficial, to discover more rapid means of providing the "relaxation" or "resting."

Exploration will be made of the possibilities of producing wools with novel properties through the introduction of new cross linkages in the molecular structure of the fibers and other means. It is thought that such structural changes may produce fibers of greater flexibility and fabrics of permanently enhanced softness.

Such a possibility has great significance to the whole wool trade at this time, because increasing the usability of medium and coarse wool fibers, would help to solve an acute problem now facing wool textile manufacturers throughout the world as a result of the decline of fine wool production.

The Meat Board and 25 Years

ON July 23 and 24, 1923, the National Live Stock and Meat Board held its first annual meeting in Chicago. While all those who were present at that time undoubtedly were enthusiastic over the prospects of the new agency, in all probability few of them could foresee the great scope its work on behalf of the meat industry would attain in 25 years. But it was in evidence in every direction at the silver anniversary meeting of the Board in Chicago, June 17-18, 1948.

Just to give one example: At the first annual meeting a fund of \$8,000 was set aside to be used in research work on the value of meat in the diet and its relation to health, so the Wool Grower report of that gathering says. "It was pointed out at the meeting that the necessity for this research arises from the fact that almost no work in laboratories has been directed toward developing the facts about meat." Now the Board budgets between \$35,000 and \$40,000 annually for the research work carried on at 9 colleges and universities under its sponsorship. Specific projects at present cover the value of meat in the diets of infants and children and expectant mothers; the value of lard in the treatment of eczema, as well as vitamin and protein studies.

The information that has been brought to light and disseminated by the Meat Board as the result of its research projects, we feel sure most of those connected with any phase of the meat industry will agree, has more than offset the contributions they have made to the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Of course, meat research is only one of the many undertakings of the Board to advance consumer's knowledge about the value of meat and the proper way to use it. With its cooking, cutting and merchandising demonstrations, livestockmen generally are familiar. And while the accomplishments of the Board may not always be of a tangible nature, R. C. Pollock, general manager of the Board since its inception, summed them up in a concise way when he said at the recent meeting that since the Board was organized 25 years ago, total meat consumption has increased 35 percent while in the same period, human population has gone up 28 percent.

General Manager Pollock was honored at the silver anniversary dinner of the Board when his picture was presented to the Saddle and Sirloin Club for its gallery of distinguished men in the industry. Praised also for his steadfast interest in the Board's work was Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Board of Wilson and Company. For the first 12 years of the Board's existence, Mr. Wilson was its vice chairman; for the next four, its chairman, and for the past 20 years, chairman of its research committee.

Indicative of the magnitude of the Board's efforts on behalf of meat were the reports made by the various departments at this year's meeting. The home economists had taken their work to 152 cities during the fiscal year. The meat merchandising specialists had put on 274 programs in 195 cities of 26 states. Meat exhibits were set up at 33 fairs and livestock expositions, attended by more than 2 million people. There were more than 19,000 showings of the Board's two meat films, which reached about a million and a half persons. Thirty-four intercollegi-

ate meat judging contests were held, with students of 19 colleges and universities taking part. The Board is also offering this fall a new slide film of 54 illustrations on "How to Cook Meat by Moist Heat," with a lecture for classroom use.

Prior to the regular Board meeting, that is, on June 15 and 16, a Reciprocal Meat Conference was sponsored by the Board. Attended by 41 representatives of 29 agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this conference provided an excellent opportunity for an exchange of ideas on how meat studies are conducted at various institutions.

The directors of the Meat Board re-elected all officers: Will J. Miller, Topeka, Kansas, chairman; F. G. Ketner, Columbus, Ohio, vice chairman; Frank Richards Chicago, Illinois, treasurer, and R. C. Pollock, secretary and general manager.

G. N. Winder, the National Wool Growers Association representative on the Meat Board, and Secretary Jones attended the 25th anniversary meeting of the Board.

National Wool Growers Association Hosts to Armour Guests

EASTERN guests and members of Armour and Company, Chicago, Illinois, honored the producers of milk-fat lambs and quality wool at a dinner given by the National Wool Growers Association and the Routt and Moffat Wool Growers Association at Craig, Colorado, on June 19, 1948.

This is the first of the Armour conducted tours for eastern businessmen and writers to acquaint them with our western country. If reported plans continue, all sections of the West will eventually be covered by eastern visitors under the able direction of Ed Wentworth, Director of Armour's Livestock Bureau.

The honored guests from the East attending this marathon of early breakfasts, hard days of travel and late banquet hours were: Ray Anderson, Farm Journal; J. L. Cooper, Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston; W. B. Harris, Fortune Magazine; Rudolph Elie, Boston Herald; R. M. Evans, Federal Reserve Board; Charles Ferguson, Reader's Digest; Louthier S. Horne, New York Times; Dr. L. A. Maynard, Cor-

nell University; E. G. Schultz, New York City Bureau; B. F. Wells, New York Retail Meat Dealers. Frank Morris, Colliers Magazine; and E. V. Wilcox, Historic and Economic Journalist, were unable to continue beyond Denver, Colorado.

These gentlemen of the East were guests of the American National Livestock Association on June 17 and of the Izaak Walton League of America on June 18, 1948, at Denver, Colorado.

From remarks of the guests, one received the idea that they were learning for the first time of a great problem of the West—public lands—and that perhaps they had heard enough of it, as evidenced from a statement made by Mr. Schultz of New York to the effect that the eastern people can't get game as meat, the East is not worried about what the West looked like at the time of the Indians, the East doesn't favor game increases with a loss of livestock production. What the East wants to know is when can they expect more meat at a lower price.

Leland R. Smith, producer of milk-

fat mountain lambs, told the group that they couldn't expect more meat for sometime to come nor for less money until everything else was adjusted—labor, Government spending; nor until the uncertainties of the future were eliminated, such as lack of stability on public lands, Government control and regulations, etc. Mr. Schultz said, "That's the best explanation I've had to my question since I've been on this trip."

President Pauly presided over the dinner meeting with Dan Hughes Montrose, Colorado, and G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado, as the principal western speakers. Secretary Jones talked about some of the economic aspects of the industry from a legislative point of view. Vice President Harry Devereaux presented some views of the industry, and F. R. Carpenter, Hayden, Colorado, told the guests that the public land question arose primarily because of the "damnable, autocratic manner of the Forest Service in invoking cuts."

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Winder were hosts at a barbecue at their ranch on June 20th for the Armour guests and Armour personnel. The party left in the afternoon for Rock Springs, Wyoming, to be guests of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

The producers of the West are pleased to have the opportunity of explaining "on the ground" the operation of the sheep industry to their eastern cousins in a manner that will enable them to use their own judgment and interpretation of what they see. It is hoped that Armour and Company will continue to bring their guests to the West.

In Memoriam

Abe Mayer, prominent rancher and banker of Texas, died in San Angelo, Texas, on May 11.

Malcolm Moncreiffe, who won his nitch in western sheep history as a breeder of quality Hampshires and Corriedales, died at his home in Big Horn, Wyoming, June 14. As vice president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association for a number of years, he also proved his loyalty and interest in the general welfare of the industry.

John W. Thornley, former president of the Utah Wool Growers Association, passed away at his Kaysville, Utah, home on June 4, at the age of 89.

Walter M. McCoy, another prominent sheepman, died after a brief illness at his home in Vernal, Utah. He was 80 years old.

Do You Want Your Wool Core Tested?

SECRETARY of Agriculture Brannan on June 23, 1948, signed the regulations governing the core-testing of wool clips in line with the authority previously given him and they are published in the June 24, 1948, Federal Register.

Anyone financially interested in a clip of wool may ask for such a core test. The request may be filed with the supervisor of sampling, who will be appointed by the Administrator at any designated market or to the Chief of the Wool Division, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.

A designated market is defined in the regulation as "any shipping, receiving, handling or distributing point designated by the Administrator (of the Production and Marketing Administration or some one to whom the authority has been delegated) as an important central market where wool is prepared, shipped or distributed in interstate commerce in considerable quantities and where service may be offered." Requests for the establishment of the core-testing service at designated markets or other locations may be filed with the Administrator.

A certificate covering the results of the core-test and not to exceed two copies (three more will be furnished at a fee of \$1) will be delivered immediately to the applicant or his agent. Also, when an applicant specifically requests it, the contents of the certificate will be wired or telephoned to him at his expense.

The charges for making the original core test vary with the size of the lot being tested, as follows:

Lots of:	Per Lot
1-50 bags (or bales)	\$35.00
51-150 bags (or bales)	45.00
151-200 bags (or bales)	50.00
201-300 bags (or bales)	55.00
301 bags and over (or bales)....	60.00

In addition the applicant will have to pay the cost of making the wool available for core sampling and replacing it in the warehouse after the sampling has been done. Also, the wool left from the core samples will become the property of the Production and Marketing Administration.

When the grower or any other applicant thinks a mistake has been made in the core test or in setting up the re-

sults, he may request an "appeal determination." However, if the application for an appeal does not have a sound basis, it may be refused. If the redetermination shows the original core test or certificate incorrect, no charge will be made for the appeal determination. If no error is found in the original work, the producer or applicant will have to pay the same fee as for the original core test.

G.O.P. Planks on Agriculture and Tariff

THE platform the Republican Party adopted at their recent convention includes the following paragraphs on agriculture:

There must be a long-term program in the interest of agriculture and the consumer which should include: An accelerated program of sounder soil conservation; effective protection of reasonable market prices through flexible support prices, commodity loans, marketing agreements, together with such other means as may be necessary, and the development of sound farm credit; encouragement of family-size farms; intensified research to discover new crops, new uses for existing crops, and control of hoof-and-mouth and other animal diseases and crop pests; support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated co-operatives, and sound rural electrification.

We favor progressive development of the Nation's water resources for navigation, flood control and power, with immediate action in critical areas.

We favor conservation of all our natural resources and believe that conservation and stockpiling of strategic and critical raw materials is indispensable to the security of the United States.

We urge the full development of our forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield with cooperation of States and private owners for conservation and fire protection.

We favor a comprehensive reclamation program for arid and semiarid areas with full protection of the rights and interests of the States in the use and control of water for irrigation, power development incidental thereto and other beneficial uses; withdrawal or acquisition of lands for public purposes only by act of Congress and after due consideration of local problems; development of processes for the extraction of oil and other substances from oil shale and coal; adequate representation of the West in the national administration.

The foreign policy plank contains this statement on tariff:

At all times safeguarding our own industry and agriculture, and under efficient administrative procedures for the legitimate consideration of domestic needs, we shall support the system of reciprocal trade and encourage international commerce.

Research in Sheep and Wool Industry*

By J. F. Wilson, University of California

MY assignment is the presentation of the results of research work of interest to the wool growers of the United States. Presumably it should be confined to the research that was finished and published during 1947. But I am going to present first some data several years old. The reason for doing so is that this work, in spite of its age, has never been brought to the attention of American wool producers and it is something that affects all of them. The title of it is "Increased Profits from Sheep Through Progeny Testing and Culling for Production." It originated in New Zealand. While it is of primary interest to breeders of purebreds, it concerns also the range man who must depend on the ram breeder for any improvement in the quality of range sheep throughout the county.

Progeny Testing

In this experiment large numbers of fleeces from purebred rams, purebred ewes, and their offspring were weighed and judged for character, hairiness and a number of other factors. Then the data were subjected, by the application of mathematics, to what is called an "analysis of variance." Through this analysis of variance it was shown that the parents of a lamb control only about 10 percent of the variation in their offspring. The remaining 90 percent is due to individuality of the animal and to season and environment.

This means of course that any breeder of purebreds may look at a new lot of yearlings and think he has the world by the tail, that they are far and away better than any previous lot. He is likely to give all the credit to the ram that sired them. Actually if the whole bunch could be subjected to an analysis of variance it might show that the improvement was there all right but had come about through an exceptionally good feed year or a new shepherd who took better care of them.

The same data permitted an analysis of the real improvement that had taken

place after individuality and environment had been calculated out of the picture. They showed that, in the sheep measured, if the owners culled 50 percent of their ewes each year, keeping only the top half producing the heaviest fleeces, it would take 48 years to raise the average fleece weight one pound. If the same breeder kept all his ewes but culled 97 percent of his rams, keeping only the 3 percent that were the heaviest shearers, he could raise the average fleece weight a pound in 18 years instead of 48. Those of us who figure we still have 18 years to go can now begin to take heart. But the best is yet to come. This experiment showed that only a few offspring are necessary to test a ram's prepotency. From 7 to 15 are enough. If the breeder culls (meaning he sells off) 80 percent of the rams he raises, keeps 20 percent of his tops and tests them by breeding them so that he can keep track of their offspring, then selects his own studs on the basis of the performance of their offspring he might raise the average fleece weight in his flock 1 pound in about 2½ years after the progeny test is completed. He would do this by breeding the tested rams, the 3 percent that were proved best, to as many ewes as possible. In their experiment they found that among 14 stud rams, one had offspring whose fleeces averaged nearly 11 pounds in weight, another's only 9.25 pounds. Actually every breeder who buys a new ram and then discards him is progeny testing. It is not new. Bakewell did it in England over 150 years ago and became the master breeder of the world in his time. Any sheep breeder with years of experience knows that when buying stud rams for his own use if he gets one really good one out of 10 he is rather fortunate. He also knows that very often the appearance of a sire is a poor measure of his prepotency. Yet 99 percent of the stud sires used in America are bought solely on looks. We have made little improvement in the average fleece weight of our sheep in this country in the last 30 years. If we are to progress much further from now on it will undoubtedly be through adoption by stud breeders of some plan of progeny testing on a sounder and more

scientific basis than we have been accustomed to. The New Zealand experiment is a good example of what may be done.

Factors in Sheep Temperatures

Our next research report comes from South Africa where a study was made of the effect of diet and body condition on the heat regulating system of Merino sheep. They took 8 fat wethers and 8 thin ones in 2 different lots. The fat ones were fed corn and alfalfa, the thin ones grass hay of poor quality. After a month 4 fats were put in with 4 thins and vice versa. Then they were fed nearly another month. During all this time the temperatures of the sheep were taken twice a day. The temperature of air varied from 30° to 70°, which by our standards is not much of a variation but the findings were very significant. They showed that thin sheep do not have nearly so much control over their body temperatures as well-fed ones. When it got cold the thin sheep had a much lower body temperature than those in moderate flesh; when it got warm the thin ones had an excessive rise in temperature and their panting was suppressed. The investigators concluded: "In Merino sheep control of body temperature is the first of the vital functions to be impaired by under nourishment." Another conclusion was: "Food intake has a direct bearing on ability to maintain temperature during exposure to cold."

These results are closely related to the problem of supplementary feeding of our sheep. Food is burned up in the animal body. Without an adequate supply of it the animal cannot withstand either heat or cold nearly so well as an animal in reasonably good condition. Certain species, such as the Brahma cattle, have a more efficient heat regulating system than other species of cattle. Some breeds of sheep like the Merino can stand heat better than other breeds like the Romney. But the South African experiment shows that within the breed the condition of the animal regulates to a large degree its capacity to withstand either heat or cold. We already know that a ewe in good flesh is more prolific, a heavier

(Continued on page 27)

For Better Farm Flocks

WALTER McCLEARY of Bondurant, Iowa, exhibited the grand champion lamb at the recent Southeast Iowa Quality Lamb Show held at the John Morrell & Co. stockyards in Ottumwa. The reserve champion was shown by Jeannetta Schweitzer of Ottumwa, Iowa, and winner of the best exhibit including three or more lambs went to Kenneth Havel of Ainsworth. Norman Havel, brother of Kenneth, led more than 100 contestants in the lamb grading contest to walk away with the pen and pencil set awarded by the Ottumwa Chamber of Commerce.

The quality of lambs this year showed considerable improvement over those exhibited in the initial show a year ago. Nearly two-thirds of the lambs were graded choice by judges C. W. McDonald and Dick McWilliams of Iowa State College and Dewey Jontz, field representative of the Iowa State Sheep Association. Sponsors of the show pointed to this improvement as a real sign of progress toward the production of better spring lambs in south-east Iowa.

The show is designed to encourage the establishment of farm flocks and to stimulate the production of high-quality spring lambs.

"We feel this show is well adapted to southeastern Iowa for we have considerable land that lends itself to grazing rather than cropping," John Dohogne, show manager, stated. "The State 4-H Club Office and Vocational Agriculture Department have given us considerable encouragement with this project," he added, "and we believe it is practical." "Farm flocks have proved a profitable enterprise for many farmers. We feel that good foundation stock plus proper management methods can contribute greatly to the success of a farm flock."

Following the show, exhibitors and their friends visited the John Morrell & Co. lamb coolers and were guests of the packing firm for lunch.

The lambs were purchased at market prices; however, a special premium of \$1.50 for each choice lamb and \$1.00 for each good lamb was paid by the packers. This plan has been adopted to teach the young exhibitors the actual market value of their lambs and at the same time provide some incentive for enrolling in the project.

A similar show was held at Memphis, Missouri, June 30.

Sponsors of the event were Iowa State College, State 4-H Club Department, State Vocational Agriculture Department, Iowa State Sheep Association, Ottumwa Chamber of Commerce and John Morrell & Co.

"Animal Agriculture" a Must

DR. KARL D. BUTLER, president of the American Institute of Cooperation, challenged the 7th annual Conference on Conservation, Nutrition and Health (Athens, Ohio, June 27), to endorse an "animal agriculture" program as a positive method of "building our soil and building our men."

To feed this country better and at the same time build the soil, Dr. Butler urged greater domestic production of animals and animal products to be used in upgrading the American diet. A strong, long-time animal agriculture program, he said, would build both men and soil.

"Nutritionists tell us that the best kinds of food for good health and happiness are meats, milk, eggs and the other products of a predominant animal agriculture, plus fresh fruits and vegetables," Dr. Butler said.

As for soil conservation, he told the two-day conference sponsored by Friends of the Land in cooperation with Ohio University, that "the very basis of soil improvement is the proper balance between cropped land and grazing grasslands."

He pointed out that the thick topsoil of Iowa's cornfields, perhaps the richest soil in the U. S., was built by grass, natural erosion and grazing buffalo herds.

"As we upgrade our diet with added animal products," Dr. Butler said, "farmers will increase their herds and their grasslands, actions which, if properly balanced, automatically build the soil."

The American Institute of Cooperation, of which Dr. Butler is president, provides a medium for the expression of ideas, opinions and shades of thought dealing with continued improvement of American agriculture.

It is a non-profit, non-partisan, educational agency sponsored by leaders from the land-grant colleges, coopera-

tives and other farm organizations. The Institute is not a policy-making body, nor does it engage in legislative activity. Its primary responsibility is to get across to the public the basic story on agriculture.

"Nations with large livestock herds," Dr. Butler said, "have an automatic cushion between the people and the harvests. They simply represent stored food on the hoof. If the need arises, a part of the capital stock of animals can be butchered, adding to the immediate food supply. At the same time, the grain the livestock would have eaten is released for human consumption."

"In any event, the shock is tempered and the diet declines slowly. Substantial herds and flocks in a country can thus be looked upon as a form of national defense stockpiling as vital as the husbanding of strategic minerals and ores."

As an example of what happens in countries which depend solely on harvests he cited India and China, where a direct-grain economy has robbed the farmlands of their fertility. Dr. Butler said that famines are frequent occurrences in these countries because neither has relied on livestock as a dietary cushion in years of crop failures.

In stressing the importance of animal agriculture to labor and industry, Dr. Butler disclosed that more than half of this nation's employed population is engaged directly or indirectly in the production, processing and handling of food. About 80 percent of this number, he said, are engaged in producing, processing and handling animal products.

In answer to complaints of high food prices, Dr. Butler quoted figures to illustrate that while food is expensive, it is costing most Americans a smaller part of their incomes now than ever before. He said that incomes now are 2.45 times as much as they were in 1935-39 but food costs are only 2.04 times higher.

"During the period from 1915 to 1919," Dr. Butler said, "we paid 29 cents out of each dollar of income for food. During 1935-39 we paid 23 cents and in 1947 we paid for food at the rate of 19 cents out of each dollar of our income."

Elk in the Ranching West

By Lynn H. Douglas

MANY of the problems in big game management that beset both State game departments and land owners stem from the fact that the administrators do not own or control the lands which form the habitat of the game animals. Another reason is that pressure groups of citizens lead State game departments to adopt management contrary to their better judgment and facts procured at great cost by trained specialists. There can be only one sound basis for wildlife management; namely, a use of the year-long habitat in such a way as to sustain a maximum number of animals, birds, or fishes over a long period of years, subject to other constituted uses. Yet management in many States largely ignores this fundamental principle and yields to public pressure mentioned above. Some of the States have well organized staffs of technicians who gather and analyze facts on which to base management. But the State commission too often throws the facts and recommendations of these technicians into the discard in whole or in part and yields to sportsmen who want only more prey for the time being, regardless of the long time effect on the habitat.

Let's consider the western elk problem in the light of the foregoing because it is a more serious situation which faces land use and management in this part of the United States. On a feed basis, the elk will consume as much feed as four deer. Considering its destructive tendencies, he equals about twelve deer or three cattle or fifteen sheep. Then consider this in the face of a situation in a certain typical Western State. Last year that State sold 175,000 deer licenses and 20,000 elk licenses. About 25 percent of the deer hunters were successful in getting their deer, while only about six percent of the elk hunters were successful. As mentioned, elk are very destructive to browse plants, which are so important to the wintering of both deer and elk. The deer is daintier and does not break down and destroy browse (shrubs) plants as do elk. In other words, the elk are working to the detriment of the more popular deer, to say nothing of attacking haystacks and making themselves generally a nuisance on ranches where they winter.

Since the hunters are less successful in killing elk (they are much more difficult to hunt than deer), the few elk hunters insist on more elk to make their success more probable. They ignore the effect both on the deer and the ranches.

Game departments are too prone to listen to a minority of hunters and withdraw into a false sense of security: the belief that when the problem is serious enough they can rapidly kill off the elk.



Willows killed by elk in the Malheur National Forest, Oregon.

Photo, U. S. Forest Service

Sportsmen in most cases will prevent moves to reduce big game numbers drastically no matter how important the reason.

Let's look at another angle. The does usually bear twin fawns, while a cow elk will practically never bear more than one calf. Therefore, more adult elk are required to produce a killable bull than adult deer to produce a killable buck. About sixteen adult elk are thus required as compared with about nine adult deer. It is difficult to realize why sportsmen will bring the pressure they do on susceptible game departments to manage for more elk when most sportsmen prefer to hunt deer.

How about the rancher and the elk? Where the big elk populations are in the West—Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado—the elk spread fairly thinly over millions of acres of summer range on public lands. In winter they drop down and concentrate on and near ranches, eating pasture, attacking haystacks and orchards and “raising Cain” generally. There have been numerous instances of desperate ranchers rising up finally in righteous wrath and killing elk a dozen to twenty at a time. What has happened in those cases? The sportsmen have howled to almighty heaven. The game departments have been shoved reluctantly into a hopeless prosecution of these ranchmen, who invariably have been acquitted by a jury or court when the facts are brought out in court of law. The court decisions of several State supreme courts are surprisingly similar as to the circumstances under which a land owner may protect his property: the Burk case in the State of Washington Supreme Court; the Rathbone case in State of Montana Supreme Court; the several cases in Oregon local courts where ranchers killed elk to save their property after despairing of getting the State Game Department to take action.

These court decisions have been similar in laying down a pattern for ranchers to follow if they feel they must put an end to destruction of their property by elk:

1. The owner of the land must have notified the State game authorities of the damage and demand he be given relief.

2. If relief is not forthcoming and the rancher decides it is necessary for him to take steps himself, then he must inform the State in advance concerning the time and location of the intended killing of elk on his own land.

3. He must do the killing in accordance with the notifications given the State department. In several of these elk killings, the States have tried to bluff the rancher into dressing the elk and saving the meat, but nothing in the court cases has required this. It's up to the State officials to dress the elk and save the meat. That is the reason the courts have decreed the ranchers have

(Continued on page 26)

C. U. Honors De Voto

By Lee Casey

Bernard De Voto, who has so violently rocked "The Easy Chair" in Harper's in writing about land and other conditions in the West, was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Colorado at its commencement exercise this June. Lee Casey, in the Rocky Mountain News for June 4, questions the soundness of the C. U.'s action, in statement printed here.

IN bestowing an honorary degree, a university gives public approval to the viewpoint of the individual so honored.

There are exceptions, to be sure. A great scientist would be entitled to such recognition regardless of his opinions on politics, economics or the length of women's skirts. So would a great artist or the writer of a great work of literature.

Bernard DeVoto, who will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Colorado next week, is none of these. He did a workmanlike job in his "Across the Wide Missouri" and his "Mark Twain's America," written as a reply to Van Wyck Brooks' "The Ordeal of Mark Twain," was a fair enough example of special pleading.

Primarily, however, Mr. DeVoto is not a man of letters but a controversialist. He uses his space in Harper's Magazine, which is misnamed "The Easy Chair," to flail away conventions and institutions, some of which indeed deserve flailing, to attract attention to himself and especially to condemn the West and Westerners.

It may readily be that Mr. DeVoto loves his native West, although not enough to live in it, and that his tirades against it are evidence of his ambivalence. Yet it is strange that the University of Colorado delights to honor the West's most savage critic.

As long ago, as August, 1934, Mr. DeVoto termed the West "the plundered province," an expression he has frequently repeated in articles and speeches. One of his main complaints, which is voiced again in John Gunther's "Inside U.S.A.," is that eastern capital has

found investments in this part of the country profitable.

This began early, he says. I quote from an article:

"The first wealth produced in the West was furs, mainly beaver furs. It made a good many Easterners rich."

Doubtless. And the presence of the trappers and the trails they blazed hastened the West's development.

Mr. DeVoto doesn't care for mining, partly because some Easterners made money out of it—he doesn't mention that others lost their pants as well as their shirts—and also because, as he puts it: "Mining is liquidation. You clean out the deposit, exhaust the lode, and move on . . . In witness of what I have said about the West's split personality, consider this: that in the West no rights, privileges or usurpations are so vociferously defended by the West—against itself—as the miner's."

A more judicious observer might mention the value of the strategic minerals, found and worked by Colorado miners, in winning World War II and protecting against World War III.

Cattlemen also arouse Mr. DeVoto's ire:

"So we come to the business which created the West's powerful illusion about itself and, though that is not immediately apparent, has done more damage to the West than any other—the cattle business."

"Cattlemen," he goes on, "were always arrogant and always deluded. They thought themselves free men, the freest who ever lived, but even more than other Westerners they were peons of eastern bankers and of the railroads which the bankers owned and the exchanges and stockyards and packing plants which the bankers established to control their business . . . They (the cattlemen) thought of themselves as Westerners and they did live in the West, but they were the enemies of everyone else who lived there."

Cattlemen, Mr. DeVoto finds, are to blame for erosion and flash floods, neglecting the part that topography played in both and that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, perhaps the outstanding example of excessive erosion

on the continent, was made ages before the white men arrived.

"Cattlemen," he continues, "fed so many more cattle than the range could support without damage that the processes of nature were disrupted."

Yet if Mr. DeVoto would take the trouble to discover the facts he would find that more cattle are grazing in Colorado and Wyoming than ever before, thus indicating that the overgrazing charge is absurd. He would find, too, that cattle is an essential and most important industry in this part of the country and that those engaged in other pursuits do not regard cattlemen as enemies but as neighbors and friends.

Those are mere details of his attack upon the West and its people.

He issues this blanket indictment:

"The West is systematically looted and has always been bankrupt."

Well, when you come here to get your gaudy doctor's hood, Mr. DeVoto, just look around.

You'll find that Boulder, where you will receive your accolade, is by no means bankrupt but a flourishing community. See how Grand Junction, in the heart of the cattle country you detest so, is growing.

See for yourself how Fort Collins is getting along, and Longmont, and Greeley, and Colorado Springs. Ask John Evans to give you comparative figures on Denver bank clearings. Learn that Denver and Colorado each has a surplus in the treasury and that this State pays the highest old age pension in the land.

The West is not bankrupt, Mr. DeVoto. Sometimes it seems your mental processes are. And I deplore the fact that for this the University of Colorado delights in honoring you.

1948 Goals for Sheep Production

The production goals for major crops and livestock for 1948 were recently (March 15, 1948) announced by the Department of Agriculture. Interesting is the fact that the 1948 goal recommended for stock sheep and lambs on farms December 31, 1948, is 31,500,000, as against the 1947 reported figure of 30,544,000. The increase asked for is about 3 percent. No increases were suggested for cattle or calves or hogs; in fact, slight reductions were suggested there. In recommending the goals for livestock the amount of feed available was a major factor.

Wool and Research

By F. E. Ackerman,
American Wool Council

Article prepared by Mr. Ackerman
for the special textile issue of *The Journal of Commerce*.

WOOL'S natural virtues have made it an unexcelled fiber for utility and fashion from the time primitive man first threw a sheepskin over his shoulder to the latest style creation. It has been the role of science to refine and point up these natural virtues, to make the most of them in the technical processes that turn the raw fiber into apparel and decorative fabrics. And it is precisely in this role that laboratory research will exert its chief influence on our use of wool in the future—not only as to quality and construction of materials, but as to available supply as well.

The industry is now concerned with a world-wide shortage of fine wools, suitable for manufacturing fine quality worsteds and woollens. Over a number of years the volume of these fine wools has been decreasing sharply, while production of medium grades increased.

The Demand for Meat

There are two main reasons for this eventuality. One is the steadily growing demand for meat to feed the greatly increased populations of the world—a demand that has meant high prices for the food producer and a persuasive pressure on him to breed sheep for meat rather than for fine wool. The other—and this applies largely in the United States—is the high cost of growing wool, brought about by increased labor costs and further limitations on use of the grazing lands of the mountain West, which has caused the liquidation of flocks until our sheep, which numbered more than 50 million in 1942, total only some 32 million at the present time.

Thus in America we have a paradoxical situation: a greatly increased population with the highest living standards yet reached by any people—able to buy and demanding the finest in quality, whether it be apparel or any other item—in other words, a ready market for the finest in wool products, existing while there is increasing difficulty of

obtaining the raw material to make those products which are so much in demand.

It should be emphasized that the decrease in the production of the finer grades of wool is by no means confined to the United States. The Australian Wool Realization Commission recently voiced its concern over the serious decline of the higher grades in Australia, the world's largest producer of fine wools. In an analysis of the Australian clip, the Commission disclosed that, compared with 533,872,500 pounds of 64's appraised during the 1940-41 season only 304,900,500 pounds of this grade were handled in 1946-47. Meantime, all grades 58's and below showed increases in quantity.

Upgrading a Slow Process

There are two obvious steps to be taken in compensating for the world-wide shortage of fine wools. One, of course, is the upgrading of wool on the sheep's back. This is a slow process even when favored by economic factors. At the moment it is not so favored, nor does it appear likely that there will be changes in the near future that will again make it profitable to breed sheep for wool at the expense of their capacity to produce meat.

The other way open—and one that offers tremendous promise—is basic research looking toward means and methods of improving the usability of medium grade wools as replacement for the increasingly scarce grades and qualities of wools now currently used.

This course does not assume that quality will be lowered one whit in the final product. In fact, fabric requirements and preferences in the United States, established in the use of fine grade wools, could not be changed without a complete revolution in the public's buying habits. It does assume that the basic physical and chemical properties and morphology of wool fibers of various types and grades—the fundamental fiber characteristic—have definite relationships to spinning quality, yarn character, and the properties of the fabrics produced from them. And it proposes to find out what these relationships are and what can be done to manipulate them.

Modification: a New Approach

Processes now in use in the manufacture of wool textiles are marvels of scientific efficiency, producing luxurious woollens and worsteds that delight the touch and entrance the eye, rugged utility fabrics that are unexcelled where health and comfort are the prime considerations. But these processes lean heavily on wool's natural qualities; they merely bring out the intrinsic values which are there waiting to be developed.

Leading scientists in the textile field believe there is great opportunity in the modification of lower grade wools to permit their use in fine texture fabrics. As a first requirement for progress in this direction, there is needed a thorough inquiry into the true physical and chemical differences between the finest and the intermediate grades of wool which make for the advantages of the former in yarn and fabric quality. These significant differences are not known because no thorough research effort has yet been made in this direction.

Such a research effort, if it is to be effective, can be no short-term affair. It must be planned and financed to extend over a sufficiently long time to insure results. And it presumes the interest and cooperation and support of all branches of the wool growing and wool textile industries, as well as of governments, because the problems it undertakes to solve are of urgent importance to the public generally as well as to all branches of the industry.

Shrink Resistance

Such a detailed and extended program of laboratory research undoubtedly would throw light on other developments relating to the end uses of the wool fiber. One of these developments is the production of woollen garments that resist shrinkage when laundered.

There are dozens of processes now being marketed to make wool fabrics resist shrinkage, and extravagant claims are being made for some of them. The American Wool Council recognizes that ability to control shrinkage in a wool garment—or more specifically to halt it within narrow limits—adds another to the long list of wool's superior qualities.

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The Wool Market

THE 1948 wool selling season, in the western producing areas, is about over, and it has, without question, made a place in history.

Through the very considerate co-operation of State secretaries, wool handlers, cooperatives, and others, this section has attempted to give its readers a fairly adequate picture of transactions in the range country. This month, from our reports, we have this information:

Idaho: From January 1 to June 25 about 8,500,000 pounds of wool had been consigned, it is estimated. Composition of the total consignment was about like this: 10 percent fine, 19 percent half-blood, 34 percent three-eighths, 26 percent quarter-blood, and 11 percent low quarter, offs, etc. Out-right sales covering around 1,000,000 pounds were made in a price range of 40 to 52½ cents, or an average of 46 cents. This total included about 20 percent fine, 40 percent half-blood, 30 percent three-eighths, and 10 percent quarter-blood, low quarter-blood, offs, etc.

Montana: June was a slow month in this State, with buyers apparently holding off until after shearing. Then too, there is very little wool left; it is estimated that over 90 percent of the wool has been sold or consigned, the largest portion being sold. The big news of the month was the sale of Big Timber Livestock Company clip; 30,000 pounds for 71-5/8 cents, and 125,000 pounds at 63¼ cents.

Nevada: During the month, and for the first time in several years, there have been sealed bid wool sales in western Nevada. In each instance several bids were entered with a wide range in price. Approximately 160,000 pounds of fine wool was sold during a three-week period, at 56 to 59 cents. Apparently there have been few consignments in this State this year, and practically all of the Nevada wool is now sold.

Oregon: R. A. Ward of Pacific Wool Growers reports that a little over 2,000,000 pounds of wool had been consigned to that agency by June 17. Most of the fine and half-blood wools were being sold as rapidly as ready for delivery. About 350,000 pounds of wool had been contracted for sale, on the

sheep's back, at prices ranging from 51 to 70 cents a pound in the grease, f.o.b. ranch. During May and the first two weeks of June, Pacific Wool Growers had sold about 650,000 pounds, the bulk being fine and half-blood. This amount, of course, was out of the 1948 clip. In addition, about 1,000,000 pounds had been sold out of the 1947 clip. Grease prices vary with shrinkage from a low of 45 percent, Humboldt, California, fine wool, which brought 70 cents, at the ranch, to a probable high of 61 to 63 percent on the wools that sold from 51 to 53 cents at the ranch.

South Dakota: In western South Dakota, 90 percent of all of the wool had either been contracted on the sheep's back or disposed of by June 24. Prices in the Belle Fourche area are reported at from 60 to 72 cents per pound, the latter price being paid for extremely choice wools. In the rest of western South Dakota, where the wools are somewhat heavier in condition, prices have varied from 55 to 65 cents, depending on the condition of the wool. In the farm or fleece sections of western South Dakota shearing was about 80 percent completed on June 24. Prices varied there from 42 to 53 cents for medium wools, while fine and half-blood wools are bringing 4 to 5 cents more.

Texas: Practically all of the wool is sold in this State, with several high sales featured the last few weeks of activity. Forstmann and Company picked up some choice lots of skirted wools at good figures. Included in their purchases were 12,500 pounds of skirted lamb wool, 12-months' growth, for which they paid 90½ cents per pound, in a sealed bid sale at the Producers Wool and Mohair Company, Del Rio, and 35,000 pounds of skirted wool through the Del Rio Wool and Mohair Company at from 80 to 89 cents. One of the largest sales in respect to volume was made through the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company on June 3 when 1,500,000 pounds of 1948 twelve-months' wool was purchased for the William Whitman Company, large wool top manufacturer of Boston. In this transaction about 750,000 pounds of original bag wool sold at around 78 cents a pound; 75,000 pounds of clothing wool

at an average of 60 cents; 250,000 pounds of French combing at around 78 cents per pound; about 400,000 pounds of graded staple wool, said to be of exceptional quality, at an average of 85 cents per pound.

Mohair is commencing to move in greater volume also. During June one-half million pounds was reported sold in the Rock Springs area, from 50 to 70 cents per pound, while at Del Rio a similar poundage brought around 45 cents for adult hair and 95 cents for kid.

Washington: All the wool in Washington was cleaned up by the end of May, and returns on the wools consigned had not commenced to come in.

Wyoming: The Western County Pool of mixed wools was reported sold during the first half of June at 64¾ cents, net. Other sales included 350,000 pounds at 63¼ cents, 70,000 pounds at 61 7/8 cents. It is estimated that between 80 and 85 percent of the Wyoming wool clip had been sold by the end of June.

At Boston, with vacation time at hand, the wool market was slowing down considerably toward the end of June. A large part of the mills take general vacations, closing the plants down for a two-week period, some of them between June 25 and July 12, others between July 2 and July 19.

Foreign markets were continuing strong at the end of June.

Some interesting, although unofficial, news is given in the weekly report of the Boston Wool Market of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for June 25, about the stocks of wool held by the Joint Organization which is handling the disposal of the war accumulation of British Empire wools. It is this:

"An unofficial report of stocks held by the Joint Organization stated that owing to the continuing and accelerating increases in the world consumption of wool, it was thought that by the end of this month, no more than 6 or 7 month's supply of wool will remain in the J. O. stockpile. The original post-war stockpile amounted to 10,500,000 bales. The J. O. has disposed of 7,250,000 bales, leaving the present 3,250,000

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These Yearling Ewes from the flocks of Stuart Paul, Mrs. Tritton, Major Ball, J. S. Ewer, and Major Everett, were bred in England to Wrattling Lampard, the premiere lamb in the 1st Prize Pen of Three at the Suffolk Society Show and Sale last year. These ewes and their lambs constitute a foundation flock, we think, second to none anywhere.

Choice Imported Stud Rams and Ram Lambs Imported in Dam

H. L. FINCH & SONS

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

The Wool Market

(Continued from page 18)

bales which are mostly crossbred and defective wools."

It will be remembered that at the end of the war general belief was that

thirteen years would be required for the market to absorb this stockpile, without disrupting prices too severely.

As of May 31, 1948 the Commodity Credit Corporation reported that its stocks of wool available for sale totaled 155,991,000 pounds.

An Eastern View of Wool Marketing*

By Sam Lukens, Edgehill-Lukens, Boston

As you all know, I am an easterner, born in Philadelphia, lived there all my life and am in business in Boston, and the success of my business depends to a great measure upon your success.

I have been attending a good many of the State conventions this year to see if I couldn't gain part of your viewpoint and see if there was any way we could serve you better as a part of your industry. I met a lot of new people, renewed a lot of old friendships, and I am very happy and proud to say that I found a lot of people I like to call friends and I think that some of the people, and I hope most of them, are willing to call me a friend, instead of an easterner. As far as an eastern viewpoint goes, there is just as much divergence between the thinking in the East on the proper method of marketing your product, as there is between the thoughts of the East as opposed to those of the West. I have been a manufacturer most of my time, in your industry. As Mr. Paul Etchepare (N. W. G., March 1948, page 13) said, it is all one big industry. If you are not successful, we won't be successful.

Demand for Fine Wool

We all have to cater to the requirements of Mr. "John Q. Public," and that is you and I and everybody here. Before the war a great many people, when they bought clothing, looked for clothing that would give them long wear. They didn't stop to think so much about the feel or handle of the fabric, but were anxious to find something sturdy and that would look reasonably well. When the war came along our Army and Navy decided to clothe the soldiers and sailors in uniforms made from fine wool. Their specifications

read 64s quality. As a manufacturer at that time I had several million pounds of wool on hand that I called and classified as 64s wool. We submitted a sample of this wool—incidentally it was all domestic wool—to the Quartermaster and he turned it down because it wasn't fine enough. He said this wool was 62s. Actually, from a commercial viewpoint, it was full 64s wool, but it was not fine enough to clothe our soldiers and sailors.

So from that point forward the Army and Navy, and ourselves, we're all a little bit guilty in this thing, have done everything we could to change the trend of demand for wool from covering all the classifications grown in the United States, so that now the main demand is for wool 64s and finer. That places us right in the hands of our competitors. Of course we can't get along without Australia, we can't get along without South Africa, and New Zealand and South America, at this time, because our demand for wool now is about three times what we produce in this country.

Some manufacturers are doing and have done very good work in trying to recommend to the public the use of medium wools. They have made some progress. As long as we are in a seller's market, as we are today and have been during the war, we don't have to worry too much about the demand, although at the present time our Commodity Credit Corporation still has a quantity of medium wools on hand that they have had for several years, because our customer wants fine wool.

Shifting of Manufacturing Centers

The center of manufacturing in the East has started to move westward. Industry has always been restless. Many years ago the cotton manufacturers came over from England and settled in New England. Today the great bulk

of our cotton manufacturing industry is in the southern United States. The wool industry has started to branch out in the South and I am glad to hear from Mr. Etchepare it has met some success in the West. However, the manufacturers who are catering to you, your own customers, are at the present time located in the East.

In order to sell your product, our product, to be a successful representative of you gentlemen, we feel we have to have the wool in a place we can best display it to our customers, namely the manufacturers. We have no quarrel with anybody who wants to process and handle the wool in the West. We think it is a good idea and we think it should be promoted. We also agree that we are one industry. We want your friendship, and if I can ever get to the day when instead of you folks calling me an easterner, you will call me a friend, I will say we have done a good job. Thank you.

DON'T SELL THE SHEEP INDUSTRY SHORT

There is nothing unprofitable about high producing sheep. . . . The farmer who has such a flock probably has the equivalent of a small gold mine in his back pasture. Don't sell this gold mine short. Those who have less productive sheep should set about to increase the productivity of their flock. The future potential use and need for sheep in our Nation is too high, and opportunity to improve is too great to accept the obituary of the sheep industry by Wall Street or Fortune Magazine or to call sheep raising a decadent or dying feature of American agriculture.

—D. S. Bell
Ohio Agricultural
Experiment Station

Ram Sale Buyers and Consignors

August is a heavy tourist month. Hotels and motels will be crowded. Be assured of proper accommodations while in Salt Lake to attend the Ram Sale.—Make your reservations now!

*An address before the 83rd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 25-29, 1948.

Auxiliary Section

TEXAS

Uvalde, Texas, was the place for the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association on June 11 at their regular quarterly meeting. Members of the advisory board, committee chairmen and past presidents met Thursday, June 10, at 5 p. m., in the Kincaid Hotel. Thursday evening's entertainment opened at 8 o'clock in Garner field.

The Friday meeting opened at 9:30 a.m., with coffee and business session at Uvalde Country Club. A barbecue dinner was held in the City park at noon followed by a style show and tea in the Kincaid Hotel ballroom at 2:30 p.m.

UTAH

Although the various State chapters have discontinued their meetings for the summer months the Board of Directors of the Utah Auxiliary are meeting about once a month to keep in touch and work out detailed plans for the fall's work.

On June 25th the Board met for lunch at the Ambassador Club and then went on to discuss plans for the program outline, finances, promotion work and the fashion show in connection with the State finals of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest. Present at the meeting were Mrs. Emory Smith, Salt Lake City, president; Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack of Provo, parliamentarian; Mrs. Jas. A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, auditor; Mrs. Blanche Kearns, Salt Lake City, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. R. Eliason, chairman of resolutions; and Mrs. Glen Rowe of Manti, program chairman, and Mrs. H. S. Erickson of Salt Lake City, publicity chairman.

The next Board meeting will be held at the Aviation Club preceded by lunch, during the National Ram Sale in Salt Lake City.

The June 17th issue of the Record Stockman weekly newspaper carried an article announcing the second annual wool sewing contest with pictures of Miss Elizabeth Bryan, winner of first place in last year's contest, and Mrs. Emory Smith, wearing a three-piece suit of Botany material which was the inspiration of the original con-

test in the Salt Lake City high schools, of how it all started, and giving the along with an interesting description new list of prizes in this year's contest.



Participants in the Heber High School Wool Contest: Left to right, Miss Lois Shepard, Foods Instructor; Inez Price, winner of home-making award presented by the school; Irma Whiting, honorable mention for her suit; Marilyn Miller Edwards, winner in dress division; Revea Raymond, honorable mention for her coat; Dot Taylor, winner of first place in suits; Beva Provost, winner of first place in coats; Mrs. Rulan Carlile, sewing instructor.

Heber School Holds Fifth Wool Contest

THE Wasatch High School at Heber, Utah, has just completed its fifth "Make it With Wool" contest, under the direction of the Heber Chapter of the Utah Auxiliary.

In 1943 the home economics department of this school accepted the invitation of the Heber Auxiliary to enter a wool sewing contest. The results were very gratifying and now the department regards it as a regular part of their program. The instructors of the home economics department of the Wasatch High School welcome the contest each year, acknowledging it as an important feature in stimulating interest. Being among the first schools to participate in such a contest, they have watched with much interest the growth of this project to national importance, through the combined efforts of the American Wool Council and of the auxiliary members and wool growers.

This year in behalf of the local auxiliary chapter, its president, Mrs. Irv

Jordan, presented the three winners with prizes; a virgin wool blanket to Dot Taylor for her first place suit; a wool blanket to Beva Provost for her first place coat; and a beautiful, white sweater to Marilyn Miller Edwards for her dress. The presentation climaxed a delightful tea and fashion review given for their mothers by the girls of the home economics department, under the supervision of their instructors, Mrs. Rulan Carlile and Miss Lois Shepard.

WASHINGTON

The Yakima Chapter of the Washington Wool Growers Auxiliary met at Mrs. Tom Dunnett's for a one o'clock luncheon and meeting. Each member had a gift for her Secret Sister. Election of officers resulted in Mrs. Leonard Longmire going in office as our next president; Mrs. Jack Minckler, vice president; Mrs. R. W. Marsh, re-

cording secretary; Mrs. Emil Robert, treasurer; and Mrs. Chas. Cowan, corresponding secretary.

Plans for our Annual Picnic in June were made.

Oregon's Contests

THE Oregon Auxiliary is widely known for its 4-H Club work. A list of the special awards was printed in this section in April and below are shown the score cards used in their famous "Dollar Dinner Contest."

THE OREGON DOLLAR DINNER CONTEST

The Dollar Dinner Contest has grown to such proportions that it seems wise to put all the information and instructions for it into one circular for more convenient use by club members and leaders.

The name "Dollar Dinner" is used for this contest even though the meal may cost more or less than one dollar because it is well-known, is interesting and tells the story of the contest.

While prices are high, undoubtedly the food to serve four will cost more than one dollar, but on the other hand when prices are low, many girls served excellent dinners for less than one dollar. No top price is being indicated since prices change often, but wise spending and spread among the

various items will have more weight than the actual amount spent.

All cookery III and IV club members may enter the contest.

JUNIOR CONTESTS for members who have not passed their 15th birthday on January 1 of the current year.

SENIOR CONTESTS for members who have passed their 15th birthday but not their 21st birthday on January 1 of the current year.

County Contest

It is desirable to have a county contest prior to the State contest, but if a county contest cannot be arranged the county extension agent responsible for the home economics projects may at his discretion enter one girl in each of the two contests at the State Fair to represent the county.

State Contests

Each county may send one member to compete in the junior contest, and one member to compete in the senior contest at the State Fair.

Awards

Junior Contest—\$15.00 4-H Club Summer School Scholarship, furnished by Safeway, Inc.

Blue and red award groups.
Senior Contest—\$100.00 College Scholarship, furnished by Safeway, Inc.

Blue and red ribbon awards furnished by the State Fair.

Senior Contest—\$10.00 for the best dinner in which the meat is lamb. \$5.00 for the second best dinner in which the meat is lamb.

Junior Contest—\$10.00 for the best dinner in which the meat is lamb. \$5.00 for the second best dinner in which the meat is lamb.

THE JUNIOR 4-H DOLLAR DINNER CONTEST

ELIGIBILITY—All girls enrolled in cookery III who have not passed their 15th birthday on January 1 of the current year.

TIME—Each contestant will be allowed *three and one-half hours* from the time she enters the booth until she leaves it. She may divide this time to best suit her menu as to the time she wishes to serve her meal.

GUESTS—The contestant may invite one guest, the one in charge of the contest may invite two guests or, on consultation with the contestant, she may arrange for the contestant to invite a second guest. The fourth guest will be the judge unless she prefers to merely sample the various dishes when a fourth guest would need to be invited. The judge is to collect 50 cents from each guest but not from herself. This money is to go to the contestant to defray her expenses.

The following score will be used in judging the Junior 4-H Club Dinner Contest.

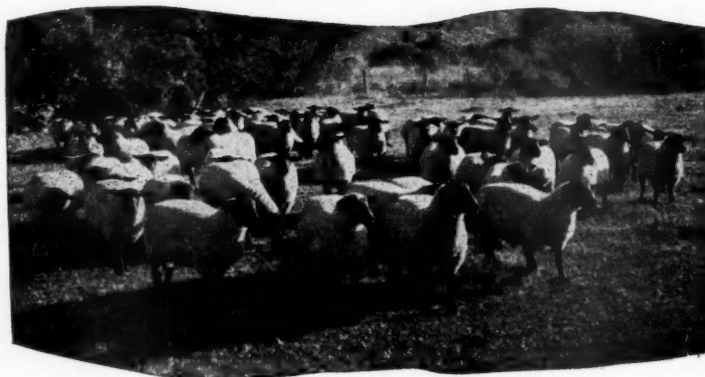
*Score Card for the Junior Dollar Dinner Contest

I. Buymanship	10
Money well apportioned	
Good buy for money spent	
Itemized statement of costs	

*The judge is to weigh the different items under each head as she desires.

MORE PROFITS

WITH SUFFOLKS



- - - Because They

- Yield a higher percent lamb crop
- Lamb easier—less death loss
- Move and load quicker
- Are NOT wool blind
- Yield a higher percent of FAT lambs off grass
- Grow more pounds of meat—more dollars at the market

For Complete Details, Including List of Breeders, Write

American Suffolk Sheep Society

C. W. HICKMAN, Secretary, MOSCOW, IDAHO

"Recognized By The Canadian National Livestock Records"

II. The menu25

- Food in season or home canned or frozen
- Good texture, color, flavor combination
- Interest added by use of foods of local importance (such as dairy and fish foods in coast countries)

III. The preparation of the food30

- Food properly cooked—at right temperatures
- Well seasoned—palatable
- All preparations done during the time allowed (except yeast breads, gelatine desserts and gelatine salads, jellies, etc.)
- No excess of food—no waste (extra fat, thick, parings, etc.)

IV. The table10

- Linen correctly laundered and laid
- Orderly and well balanced
- Silver, glassware and dishes correctly placed
- Decorations suitable and in harmony with the meal
- Chairs properly placed

V. Serving the Dinner10

- Meets guests graciously and seats them at table
- Size of serving good and well placed on the plate
- Serving, except beverages from the left
- Correct clearing of table
- Hot foods served hot, cold foods cold

VI. Housekeeping15

- Working surfaces kept orderly at all times
- Itemized schedule of work (three and one half hours to be divided as desired by contestant)
- Dishes correctly stacked, washed, scalded, dried, put in place
- All left over food and personal equipment removed
- Kitchen left clean and in order
- Personal appearance of contestant good

100

(More Next Month)

LADIES' AUXILIARY BENEFIT

In the interest of increased lamb and wool promotion, the American Hampshire Sheep Association is offering a top stud Hampshire ram, and Oregon Suffolk breeder, L. L. Starr, is offering one of his top Suffolk studs to be auctioned in this year's National Ram Sale. Proceeds from the sale of these two outstanding rams will go to the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, and the funds will be used in the lamb and wool promotion campaign of this organization.

Kentucky Sheep Affairs

(Continued from page 8)

time of breeding. Harry F. Walters, Commissioner of Agriculture, Frankfort, Kentucky, spoke on the dog law enforcement and why it has broken down in the State. Other speakers were Dr. Ross Brown, University of Kentucky, who discussed sheep diseases and new methods in treating udder troubles; and Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, National Wool Growers Association,

who told the group of conditions of the sheep industry in the Western States, work of the National Association on legislative matters in Washington affecting sheep growers, and lamb and wool promotion work of the National organization and the American Wool Council.

The annual meeting was preceded by four days of local meetings at farms in various Kentucky counties. Sheep raisers gathered at farms of the following growers to inspect production and

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Silverton, Oregon

STARR SUFFOLKS

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STAR PERFORMERS

Don't miss our outstanding consignment to the National Ram Sale—one pen of registered and one pen of range SUFFOLK yearlings.

—THEY'RE LAMB-PRODUCING MONEY-MAKERS—

L. L. STARR

3968 No. Williams Ave.
PORTLAND, OREGON



have informal discussions on problems of sheep raising: Gilbert Green, Roy Hardesty, and Robert Cleveland, Shelby County; Clarence Kindoll, Clarence Orr, and W. T. Forsee, Owen County; B. C. Cotton, Grant County; Henry C. Besuden, F. W. Clay and R. H. Stephenson, Clark County; Brownell Combs, Fayette County; and Roy Galloway, Bourbon County.

Out-of-State visitors to these farms in the lush blue grass country were especially interested in seeing the high-quality market lambs produced from blackfaced ewes shipped to Kentucky from the western range States, and bred to Southdown rams. It was also interesting to witness the good job done by the producers of the pure-bred Southdown flocks. This was a good opportunity

to see the strides Kentucky has made in the past few years in producing choice market lambs, both through a sound breeding program and through the use of phenothiazine in eliminating parasites.

The local and annual meetings were followed by an interesting well-attended banquet, Friday evening, June 18,

(Continued on page 31)

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Spanish Fork, Utah
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HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
MARQUISS, R. B., & SONS
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MACCARTHY & SON, D. P.
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LANDERS, ROGER Q.
Menard, Texas
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
PFISTER, THOS., & SONS
Node, Wyoming
WILLIAMS & PAULY
Deer Lodge, Montana

WITHERS, JOHN V.
Paisley, Oregon

ROMNEYS

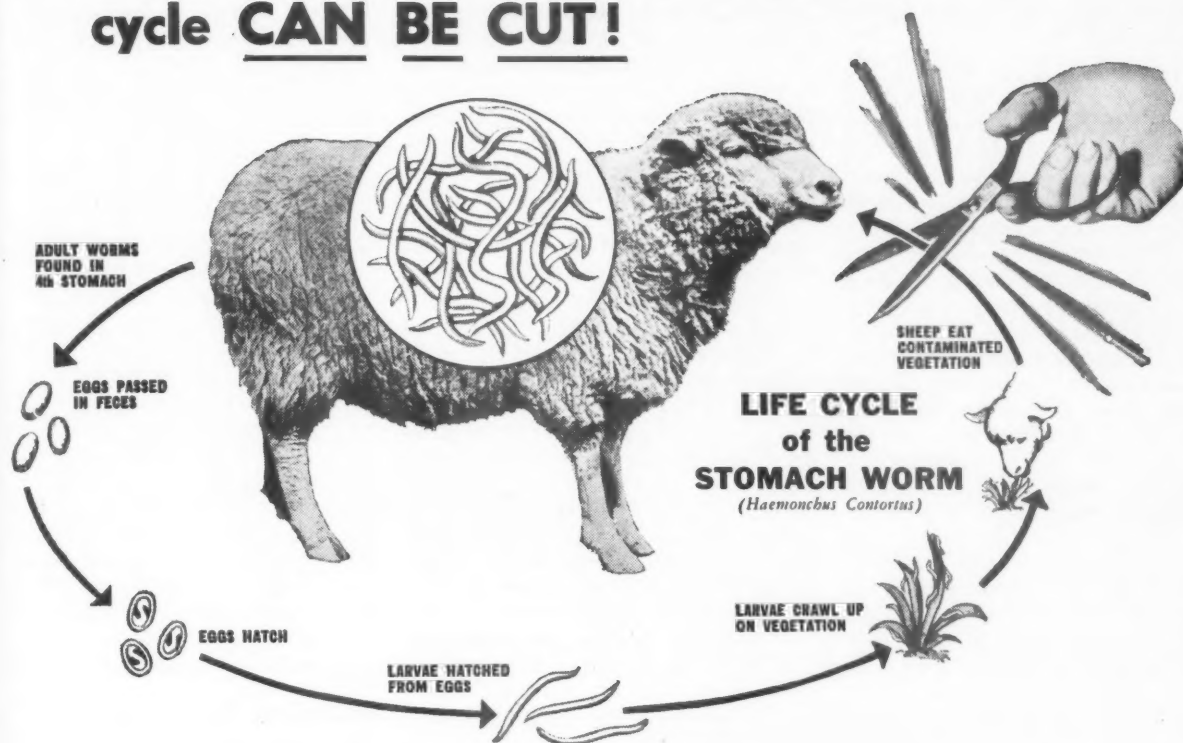
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BECKER, M. W.
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BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
BONIDA FARM
Lima, Montana
CRANDELL'S PRIZE STOCK FARM
Ithaca, Michigan
FOX, FLOYD T.
Silverton, Oregon
FULLMER BROTHERS
Roberts, Idaho (Star Route)
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
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Stanford, Montana



Now-this vicious stomach worm cycle CAN BE CUT!



New, scientific combination of phenothiazine with complete, "custom-made" minerals help rid ranges of parasites

From San Antonio to Great Falls, sheepmen by the thousands are turning to this new, scientific method of stomach and nodular worm control in sheep and goats:

It is **MIN-O-PHENE**—combination of MoorMan's famous "custom-made" Range Minerals for Sheep, and phenothiazine—blended in the proper combination for maximum worm control and mineral feeding results.

By breaking the life cycle of these parasites, Min-O-Phene not only rids sheep of worms, but pasture contamination usually drops to insignificance. Thus, Min-O-Phene controls infesta-

tion and AT THE SAME TIME SUPPLIES THE MINERAL SUPPLEMENT THAT IS "CUSTOM-MADE" TO FIT THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF RANGE SHEEP.

No other method so effectively controls infestation of these blood-sucking parasites while supplying blood-building minerals to repair worm damage.

If you are not now one of the thousands of satisfied Min-O-Phene feeders, ask your local MoorMan Man about the sensational results your neighbors are receiving. Or, if a MoorMan Man does not call on you, write Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill., for complete FREE information.

NEW WASTE-FREE GRANULAR FORM FOR EASIER FEEDING



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MoorMan's

(Since 1885)

MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS CUSTOM - MADE FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS

Elk in the Ranching West

(Continued from page 15)

to notify the State, in advance, of intended killings.

It is very questionable if a minority of sportsmen could prevail on State game authorities to maintain ever larger numbers of elk if all ranchers in the West adversely affected by elk would act in accordance with court decisions. In the foregoing, the emphasis has been placed on the damage to ranchers and farms by elk and the attitude of land owners. Damage by deer has not been discussed. That is because there is little complaint by ranchers about deer. Over the years, I know of some instances of complaint about deer attacking orchards in excess numbers, but these instances have been few and isolated.

About three years ago a combination of unusual snow and cold weather caused elk to go down on the ranches and orchards west of Yakima, Washington. Many elk were killed by wrathful ranchers and orchardists. The timid deer stayed up in the snow and fared well, although the elk is known to be a much more capable animal in deep snow than a deer—if he wants to be. Is

it any wonder that the ranchers love the deer and detest the elk? It would seem that 175,000 deer hunters (comparison above) and all the ranchers hurt by elk could bring more influence than 20,000 elk hunters, few of whom ever get an elk. Where ranches constitute a large part of the winter range of elk, it is just not possible to carry the number of elk sportsmen insist on having. The sooner the deer is recognized as the more acceptable big game animal in the western ranching country, the sooner maximum big game hunting over a long period of time will result.

This matter goes much further than the mere killing of elk doing damage to private property. Deer and elk stay as little as two to three months out of the year on private property in some of the West and yearlong on other private land. The short period, however, is the critical winter season. Upland birds, grouse, pheasants, quail, etc., stay yearlong on many private lands. Much fishing is done in waters on private land. Should not the whole scheme of land use by game species be revamped, whereby land owners would receive payment for use of their land on a systematic basis? There would be more

of a tendency for the land owner to protect and encourage the growth and reproduction of wildlife species on his land. I believe in some States now scrip is sold to hunters by the State at a nominal cost. The scrip is given to the land owner for the privilege of hunting on his land. The State in turn pays the land owner a stated sum for the scrip he has received. License fees are adjusted to pay at least a part of the money the State thus pays out. Fortunately, in several States, the plans for hunting big game are being worked out with sportsmen and ranchers sitting in with the game departments and public land administrators. In these instances, the long time welfare of the game animals through wise use of lands is given greater consideration. The method should be adopted in all States. If land owners will stand up for their rights as a matter of course, the recognition of sound game management in accordance with long time welfare of the game will come about just that much sooner. The land owners have law and justice on their side.

Western State Game Officials Meet

DON W. CLARKE, Director of the State Game Department, was elected president of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners at the group's 28th annual meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 4. Named as vice president was A. A. O'Claire, Montana State Game Warden, and as secretary, Ben Glading, of the California Fish and Game Department.

Resolutions of interest to stockmen adopted by the commissioners approved legislation setting up Federal Commission to function over the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (HR 6577); deplored the failure of Congress to include \$165,000 in the agricultural appropriation bill for the improvement of wildlife in the national forests; opposed giving further legislative authority to the congressional subcommittee (Congressman Barrett's committee) for hearings on public land use; opposed legislation seeking to combine the Forest Service, Soil and Conservation Bureau, Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies (HR 6054); requested the construction of a fence along the Mexican border to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease to this country.



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AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

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Detroit 2, Michigan

Research in the Sheep and Wool Industry

(Continued from page 13)

milker, a better mother and a heavier shearer than a thin ewe. She is also less subject to disease and to the effects of internal and external parasites. Very probably one of the main reasons she gets along so much better is because she is more comfortable. Her heat regulating system works more efficiently. The contented animal is the profitable one.

Moisture in Grease Wool

Having jumped from New Zealand to South Africa we shall now come home. In the current (January) issue of the National Wool Grower is an article entitled the "Significance of Moisture in Grease Wool." It comes from Alex Johnston of the University of Wyoming. If you have not read this article I urge you not only to read it but to remember it. It may be very important to your business. In this experiment it was shown that the moisture content of 21 different clips of Wyoming wool varied from nearly 12 percent moisture down to 4.4 percent. The average was around 7 percent. Mr. Johnston showed that if a 300-pound bag of wool contains 7 percent moisture, the same bag will weigh 290 pounds if it has only 4 percent, or 317 pounds if it has 12 percent. Wool is one of the most hygroscopic of all known agricultural commodities. By that is meant it has the capacity to take up and give off large amounts of atmospheric moisture. Indeed it is wool's remarkable hygroscopic properties that make it the most hygienic of all textile fibers. Top or combed wool is always bought on a standard moisture content. Grease wool has no standard moisture content nor can it ever have, because the percentage of grease, dirt and dried perspiration present are highly variable and each of these things has its own peculiar hygroscopic properties. However 12 percent moisture in a clip of grease wool is not unduly high. Most clips that lie around a sea port like Boston or San Francisco will have 12 percent moisture if left there a few weeks. Some clips grown on California's north coast and parts of Oregon and Washington may lose weight after shearing but over much of our great West the clip picks up weight on its way to market. This phenomenon led to the belief

of some that wool actually keeps on growing after it is shorn. It doesn't. But it may increase in weight by picking up moisture. Most of our wool is sold on the ranch to dealers at shearing time or shortly thereafter. Any gain in weight goes to the dealer. If he buys a clip containing 4.4 percent moisture like one of Mr. Johnston's, and the wool later goes up to 12 percent moisture the dealer gets 27 pounds of water put there by God Almighty which he later sells for wool unless it dries out again. There is nothing even remotely crooked about it. But if I were a wool grower I would take steps to insure a reasonable and allowable moisture content when the dealer takes over the clip. The Australians put their sheep through a sweat shed for an hour or two before shearing. They say it makes the sheep shear easier. It does. Also it doesn't harm the weight of the fleece even a little bit. I cannot advise you what to do about this problem except to tell you that sprinkling the outside

of a bag with water is as silly as a dairyman watering the milk. Don't do that. You'll be caught. Just be reasonable about it and try to shear your sheep and store your wool under conditions that will give you your just share of

HILL TOP HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Strong In Foxhill Bloodlines

Which Means

QUALITY—TYPE—SIZE

Few Excellent Yearlings
On Hand

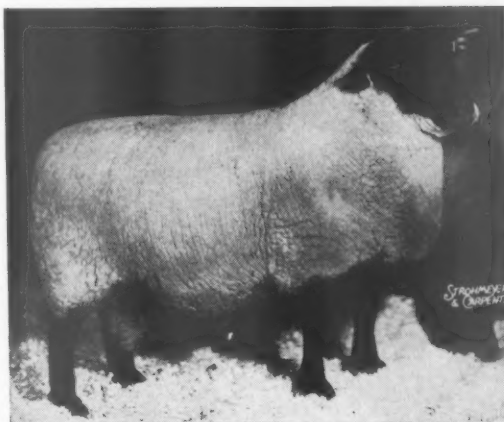
Good Enough To Head
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HEAVY-BONED
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RAMS
WILL SIRE YOU
HEAVIER LAMBS

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LONE PALM RANCHO HAMPSHIRE



See Our Stud Rams at the National Ram Sale.
Yearling of Straloch foundation, lamb sired by our
imported stud from Stewart P. Tory of England.

LONE PALM RANCHO (formerly Straloch)
RAMONA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

the water that is going to sell at about 50 cents a pound. You are entitled to it.

Mineral Deficiencies

We now come to an experiment conducted by workers at the University of Wisconsin. They found a whole coun-

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Northern Colorado Hampshire Sale**
Greeley, Colo., July 26
62 REGISTERED RAMS AND EWES
Show 9:30 a.m. Sale 1:30 p.m.
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the record!

Corriedale Sheep



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CORRIEDALE popularity is due solely to the fact that it has proven its ability to show more profit and require less pampering than any of its competitors. For pure bred flocks or cross-bred, **CORRIEDALES** give you more and better wool, more high quality meat. They easily adapt themselves to all climatic and grazing conditions!

Follow the trend—switch to **CORRIEDALE**, the preferred Dual-Purpose breed.

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ty in that State and parts of several others where sheep did not do well. Lamb crops were small, fleece weight very light. The trouble was at first thought to be due to parasites. Examination of the blood showed anaemia and vitamin deficiencies as well as parasites. In one county a flock of 1300 after lambing had only 200 in the fall. A few had been sold but most of the 1100 had died. Vermifuges to get rid of worms did no good. Then a mineral mixture containing iodine, cobalt, manganese, copper and iron was made up and added to the salt. Given the year following the big loss there were no death losses and in September only 3 lambs failed to bring the top market price. Then began the research to find out which of the minerals given had been responsible for the great change in these sheep. It was found to be cobalt. Cobalt is necessary to the health of the animal body. The amount needed is unbelievably small. In the Wisconsin experiment when small quantities of it were added to a ration that seemed adequate in all other respects, lambs that had been refusing to eat grain and hay started to eat almost immediately after the cobalt was given and gained .87 of a pound a day for a month. The amount of cobalt sulfate necessary to effect this great change was only 1 ounce in 100 pounds of salt. This experiment does not mean that we should all run out and start feeding the stuff. Over most of the United States, minerals are present in the soils in sufficient quantities to insure an adequacy for the animal. Commercial companies have exploited livestock men on a grandiose scale selling them mineral mixtures that were not needed at all. But the Wisconsin experiment shows that there are specific areas where deficiencies in specific essential minerals exist. We know of at least one area in California that looks good but where lambs cannot be grown successfully because of a lack of iodine. Another area in Florida has a deficiency of cobalt. Vast areas of near worthless land in Australia and New Zealand are being made productive by putting copper or cobalt or both on the land. Undoubtedly other areas will be found where the deficiencies are not serious but partial. These will be found through research carried on just about as it was by the Wisconsin investigators.

New Synthetics

In the field of textile fibers the year has brought us still more new ones. One of these in Terylene, a wholly synthetic fiber related to but not identical with nylon. It is reported to be very resistant to micro-organisms like mildew, shows a good resistance to acids and bleaches, and a high ratio of wet to dry strength. It can be drawn into exceedingly fine filaments, which means it can be spun into exceedingly fine yarn. The announcement of Terylene shows that it comes from no fly-by-night outfit. It comes from the British Imperial Chemical Industries, a concern that makes about as many mistakes as our DuPont Company—meaning practically none.

Another new fiber is Ardil. It is made from the protein extracted from peanuts. If my information is correct the British Government intends to plant 3¼ million acres in British East Africa to peanuts. It is estimated that by 1951 this acreage will produce 600,000 tons of peanuts a year which in turn will yield 250,000 tons of oil for oleo margarine and 350,000 tons of high protein residue. From this residue it is estimated that 300,000 tons of Ardil could be made. However with the present world shortage of protein for feed it is highly probable that most if not all the residue will go into stock feeds. At some time in the future it may be available for making textile fibers. Similar fibers can also be made from the protein of soya beans. Even the feathers from chickens can be converted into yarn.

A few years ago the advent of rayon was going to ruin the wool business. It didn't. Then delustered, cut rayon or "staple fiber" was bound to knock wool galley west. It didn't. This year the United States alone will produce about 850,000,000 pounds of rayon and staple fiber without which we might have to plant about 1,500,000 more acres of cotton to supply the demand for clothes. As I see it there is still no need to face the future with fear and trembling. We get new ideas, but the world's population increases rapidly enough to use both the old fibers, like cotton and wool, and the new ones. We must realize the startling fact that since World War II began, despite the deaths of tens of millions of people, civilian and military, the world's human population has increased in numbers about equal to the entire present population of North America. These new people

can't go naked. We need cotton, staple fiber, rayon, nylon, and wool to supply their needs.

The wool grower still has the best fiber on earth with which to clothe mankind, and man will continue to demand wool for use in the best garments if we but educate him truthfully to its superiority. Ours is no man-made fiber; it represents millions of years of evolution, of natural selection and the survival of the fittest. It can stand any amount of honest competition if we advertise its merits.

Wool and Research

(Continued from page 17)

The problem of research is to attain this goal without detriment to wool's other desirable characteristics such as texture, drape and tailorability, lustre and favorable reaction to dyes.

Thus use of a shrink-control process which might weaken a wool fabric or adversely affect its resiliency must be weighed against the desirability of retaining those qualities in full measure. The purpose to which a wool fabric or garment will be put has an important bearing on the value of making it resist shrinkage. Socks for the armed forces, which must be washed in the field, work shirts which must be laundered frequently and in which style values are secondary, are items in which resistance to shrinkage offers many advantages. On the other hand, washability is no asset to a fine wool suit where drape and texture might be affected by the process applied and where lustre, texture and color would be affected by soap and water.

From research laboratories must come the fundamental answers which will determine the value of shrink-control methods.

No small part of science's knowledge of fiber qualities has grown out of laboratory efforts to produce a synthetic fiber that combines all the superior qualities of wool. Thus far, these efforts have not succeeded. How better can we progress in our efforts to produce ever finer quality wool products than by training the light of scientific knowledge on means of further developing the natural and intrinsic characteristics of Nature's noblest fiber?

A former Manti, Utah, woman, Virginia Sorensen, has a new book off the press which auxiliary members should enjoy as it is of the sheep country. Her book is called "The Neighbors."

HOOTEN COLUMBIAS

Gold Dust \$694. 1946 National Grand Champion Columbia Ram Heads Our Registered Flock of Over 1,000.

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HOOTEN STOCK FARM, Bordulac, No. Dakota

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SHOULD LIKE OUR OFFERING OF COLUMBIA RAMS

FIVE REGISTERED YEARLINGS
FIVE RANGE YEARLINGS
TEN RANGE YEARLINGS

at the

1948 NATIONAL RAM SALE

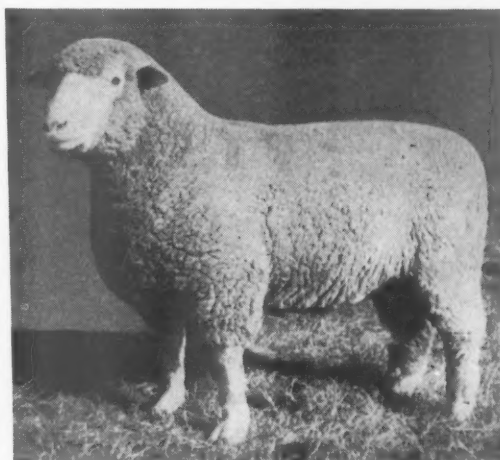
CHOICE RAMS, OF GOOD SIZE AND HEAVY BONE.
SHEARED IN APRIL

Also

ONE TOP SINGLE STUD RAM

MARK B. HANSON

SPANISH FORK, UTAH



My Mutton-Type, Government Bred Columbia Stud Ram, some of his sons coming to the National Ram Sale.

LOOK AT THE 1948 RESULTS

TO DATE

Texas Pure Bred Sheep Breeders Sale and Show, Gatesville, Texas, in May:

Champion Columbia Ram Sale Top

Champion Hampshire Ram Sale Top

Eastern Stud Ram Show and Sale, Staunton, Va., June 16

2nd Place Hampshire selling for more than champion and reserve champion; \$1150.00.

Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedali, Mo., June 26:

Champion Columbia Ram, topping sale in the breed

Champion Hampshire Ram selling for a high of \$1350.00.

See the Best and Buy the Best Blood Lines Consigned to the Following Major Shows and Sales by

E. B. THOMPSON, Milan, Mo., The Sheepman of the Nation

Montadale National Show and Sale

Mexico, Mo., July 25-26

Stud Rams and Ewes

Producers of all Grand Champions of this new popular breed ever sold at auction.

Columbia 3rd Production Sale

Hampshire 1st Production Sale

Kirkville, Mo., September 18

National Ram Sale

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-17

Columbia Registered and Range Rams

Montadale Registered Rams

Columbia National Show and Sale

Minot, North Dakota, October 11-12

Columbia Stud Rams and Ewes

E. B. THOMPSON RANCH MILAN, MO.

MAXIM MEEKS
Shepherd

The June Lamb Market

IN line with inflationary trends on many commodities, the "all-time-high" price records established on the public markets for lamb prices during May were again broken in June when new price records were made at several markets. The "record" prices, however, were made on small lots of lambs. Furthermore, price advances on lambs the third week of June were followed by breaks at some markets. Denver did top previous records there when, on June 17th, 12 head of 88-pound good and choice spring lambs from the San Luis Valley topped the market at \$33. The bulk of the good and choice spring lambs on the Denver market that week, truck-in consignments, totaling around 275 head, sold in a price range of \$30 to \$32.50. Chicago the last week of June established a new all-time high at that market for good to choice old-crop fall shorn fed lambs at \$29.50. According to reports, this price was paid for one carload only of 95-pound lambs. Several corn belt markets also broke existing records with their top lamb prices the third week of June.

Good and choice spring lambs sold at various public markets during the month largely from \$27 to \$32.50. Idaho and California springers, weighing 84 to

89 pounds and carrying a medium end, brought \$29.50 at Sioux City the first week of June. A load of good and choice 103-pound Washington lambs brought

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1948	1947
Total U.S. Inspected	5,754,000	6,727,000
Slaughter, First Five Months	June 26	June 28
Week Ended	248,099	259,650
Slaughter at 32 centers		
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Good and Choice	\$29.30	\$24.10
Medium and Good	26.15	22.10
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 45-50 pounds	61.30	
Good, 45-50 pounds	58.10	40.90*
Commercial, All Weights	49.50	30.80*

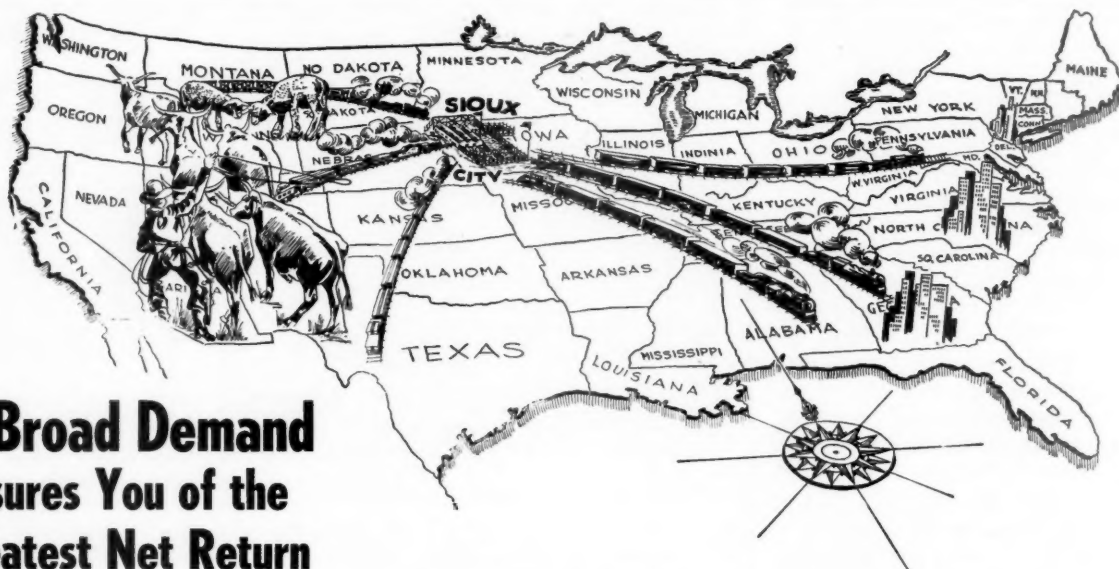
Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered—May

Average live weight (pounds)	93.0	95.2
Average yield (per cent)	46.4	46.9
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers (\$)	22.15	19.16

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May

Cattle	877,000	1,264,000
Calves	509,000	627,000
Hogs	3,562,000	3,831,000
Sheep and Lambs	978,000	1,355,000

*Old Crop Lambs



A Broad Demand Assures You of the Greatest Net Return

REMEMBER— In addition to the requirements of 3 National and 5 Local packing companies—with plants at Sioux City—Livestock consigned to the SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS was shipped by order buyers . . . representing thousands of other Packers and Feeders . . . TO 44 STATES AND WASHINGTON, D.C. in 1947!

\$31 at South St. Paul the second week of June. Idaho range lambs sold in Ogden up to \$32 the latter part of June. In Ft. Worth medium and good spring lambs sold during the month from \$22 to \$26, with good and choice kinds there bringing \$27 to \$30.

Good and choice spring feeding lambs sold at various points during the month mostly from \$23.50 to \$28. Medium and good kinds at Ft. Worth brought \$20 to \$22.

Most good and choice shorn ewes went over the scales at the markets during June from \$10 to \$11.50 although up to \$12 was paid in Chicago. Medium and good shorn ewes at Ft. Worth brought \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Good and choice spring feeding lambs seemed popular at prices ranging mostly from \$22.50 to \$26. Up to \$26.50 was paid in Omaha for 55-pound native feeders. Some 44-pound feeders at Denver brought \$23.50. Up to \$25 was paid on the Ogden market for 77- to 81-pound feeding lambs.

Contracting Very Slow

Reports indicate very limited contracting at country points in June, of fat and feeder lambs for fall delivery. It is also reported that asking prices for fat lambs for fall delivery are up to \$25.

As we go to press three sales are reported as follows: In the Martinsdale, Montana area 1,000 whitefaced yearling ewes, out of the wool, bred to blackfaced bucks immediately after shearing, for delivery September 25, for shipment to California, \$28 per head; Also, in the Martinsdale area 300 mixed blackfaced prairie lambs, fall delivery (over night shrink and a 50 pound minimum.) \$22 per hundred; In the Gillette, Wyoming area 1,440 straight two-year-old ewes with 1,130 lambs at side, out of the wool, for immediate delivery to an Idaho trader, \$29 per pair. (Dry ewes at \$22 per head.)

California Lambs Eastward

Up to June 23, approximately 77,745 head of California spring lambs had moved east through Ogden and Salt Lake City. E. E. M.

Kentucky Sheep Affairs

(Continued from page 24)

and the Blue Grass Southdown Show and Sale on Saturday, June 19. A total of 59 stud ewes and 28 stud rams were

sold in this event. The ram average was \$150 per head compared to \$132.57 at last year's sale. The ewe average was \$80.58 per head compared to \$82.20 in

the 1947 sale. Champion yearling ram and champion yearling ewe were both shown by Henry C. Besuden, Winchester. E. E. M.

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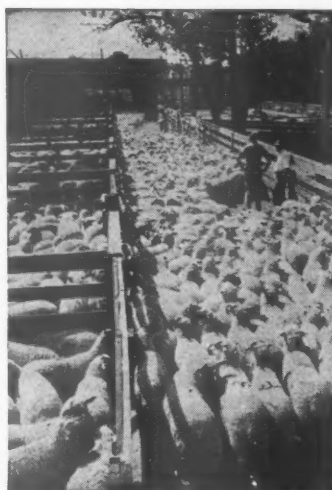
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Bennett's The Complete Rancher	\$2.75
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Kammlade's Sheep Science	5.00
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad	2.50
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	4.50
Stoddart & Smith's Range Management	5.50
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire	3.50
Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails	7.00

And For The Children

Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X	3.00
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414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Around the Range Country

Notes on the weather conditions in each State are compiled from the weekly reports of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

Warm days, cool nights beginning of June. Supplemental feeding necessary on southern ranges. Rains needed. Light rains second week but water supplies getting critically low. Cattle and sheep on summer ranges as month progressed—in good shape. Conditions unchanged as month ended.

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WOMEN'S SHIRTS
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CALIFORNIA

Livestock good to excellent as month commenced. Grass on high ranges benefitted from showers second week. Sheep good to excellent. Showers third week. Conditions unchanged end of month.

COLORADO

Precipitation averaged considerably above normal first week. Ranges and pastures improved and generally adequate. Livestock good to excellent. Heavy hail second week caused extensive damage. Ranges adequate as month progressed but some drying. Livestock continued good to excellent until end of month.

Center, Saguache County

We do not run sheep on the range, but there are quite a few farm flocks in the San Luis Valley—200 to 500 head. The alfalfa and clover is fairly good (June 3).

The number of lambs saved this year is about the same as a year ago—well over 100 percent. Lambing weather was cold and windy with lots of moisture. We had plenty of help, however.

Sheep were shorn during April and May, with shearers being paid 27 cents without board as compared to 26 cents a year ago. We tie and bag the wool ourselves.

About half of the '48 clip has been consigned, which includes mostly half-bloods and three-eighths. One dollar per head was offered and 30 cents a pound on delivery to cars. Approximately half of the half-blood wool sold from 40 to 46 cents.

Coyotes are pretty well under control.

I have a small flock of Corriedales and sell a few rams every year. We have four children in 4-H clubs with registered Corriedales. The grand champion ram and ewe at the Colorado State Fair in 1947 was ours; also at the National Western in Denver last January. We have three head entered in the National Corriedale Sale at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 10, 1948.

Glenn C. Davis

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

IDAHO

Light to heavy showers first week. Warm as month continued. Daily showers toward end of month. Livestock moving to upland ranges.

Rexburg, Madison County

Range conditions have been good since June 1st. Ranges were drying up until this week (June 26) when we had heavy rains.

This year's lamb crop is about 90 percent of last year's. Lambing weather was very unfavorable. We have plenty of help but not all is competent.

About 25 percent of the wool in this section has been consigned—mostly fine and medium. An advance of 35 cents was offered. Approximately 75 percent of all the wools have been sold at from 43 to 60 cents.

Shearers received 40½ cents to 45 cents, without board. Contract included all labor except corraling.

T. W. Smith

MONTANA

Near seasonable temperatures except quite warm west of Divide. Crops and ranges making excellent growth. Warm and wet second week; generally heavy rains. Livestock good to excellent. Ranges best in many years as month ended. Livestock very good to excellent.

Columbus, Stillwater County

Weather and feed conditions are very good (June 16)—better than in 1947. We have had very timely rains and the spring feed is excellent.

The average lamb crop in this area runs about 95 percent. There was a slight increase in the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year.

Lambing weather was cold and dry, with sufficient help available.

Fat lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at 21 and 22 cents; feeders at 20 to 21½ cents.

Fine-wool yearling ewes and cross-breds (white-faced) yearlings both out of the wool have been sold for \$22.

Wool in this section was sold at 65 cents, including fine, half blood, three-eighths and a small amount of quarter blood. An advance of \$1 was offered, the balance when delivered. All the wool in this vicinity is in one pool, totaling about 100,000 pounds.

An average of 30 cents was paid shearers, without board; 32 cents with board, as compared to 27½ cents a year ago. The contract included tying and sacking.

Coyote numbers are being held down by use of 1080 poison.

Stillwater Wool Growers Assn.

NEVADA

High temperatures and strong winds in east drying lower ranges but higher ranges in west and north showing improvement. Drying winds continued into second week. Scattered showers beneficial to ranges mid-month but more rain needed. End of month, moisture still needed.

NEW MEXICO

Moderate temperatures. Frequent showers. Ranges improving first of month with livestock gaining. Moderate to heavy rains second week. More rain needed in southwest. Livestock good to excellent third week. Hot the last week of month. Ranges good except still drying in southwest. Livestock mostly in excellent condition.

Roswell, Chaves County

Coyote numbers are increasing in this section as the bounty is not large enough. The Government only tries to get the pups.

We saved 70 percent of our lambs—lambled all winter. Weather during lambing was bad, but we had sufficient help.

Twenty dollars is being asked for fine-wool yearling ewes and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes (June 29).

Most of the wool here was sold in New Mexico—fine and half-blood. Fine wool brought from 52 to 70 cents.

Sheep shearers were paid 28 to 32 cents without board.

B. C. Roney

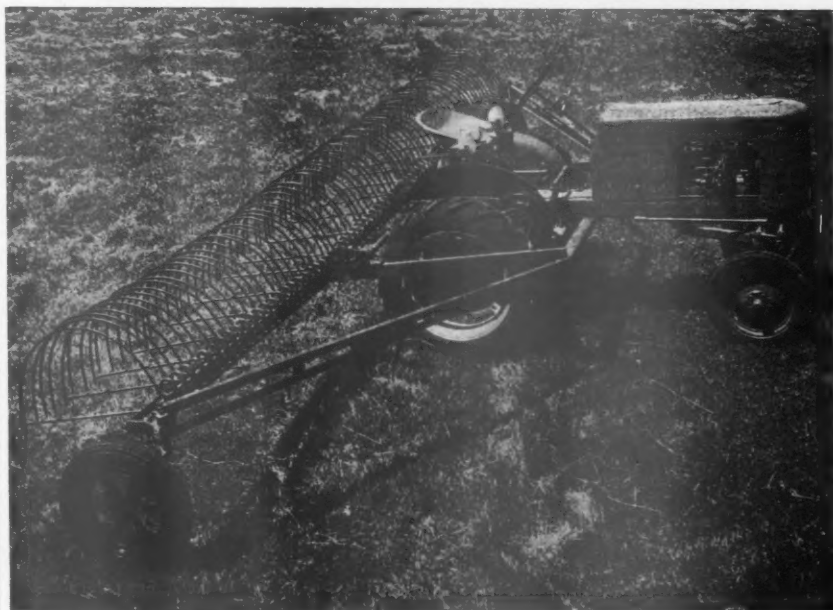
OREGON

Flood conditions prevailed first of month. Extensive damage. Pastures, ranges and livestock very good. Above normal temperatures second week. Range and pasture grass abundant. Livestock good third week. Pastures and ranges best in years at month's end.

Ashwood, Jefferson County

I think we have a cure for black bag. It is simply sulfa tablets. Henry Cooke, Maupin, Oregon, and I have cured several ewes and they are rais-

ATTENTION RANCHERS



THIS HIGH CAPACITY TRACTOR POWERED DUMP RAKE COMPLETE WITH TRACTOR AS SHOWN IS NOW AVAILABLE

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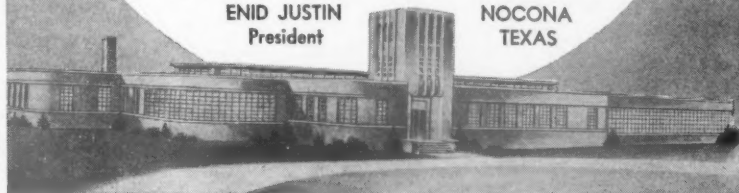
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President

NOCONA
TEXAS



July, 1948

ing their lambs. I only used one tablet per ewe. Cooke, I believe, used two and later one more.

Frank S. Broderick

Salem, Marion County

We have had nice weather since the first of June (June 22), in fact, if our

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in these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



PETERSON STOCK FARM
KERRVILLE, TEXAS

hay had gotten wet, we might be ahead in the long run. The flood did not trouble this district other than the back water from the Columbia in around Portland.

R. V. Hogg

SOUTH DAKOTA

Warm first week. Pastures improved second week where ample moisture. Pastures generally dry third week. Pastures good growth end of month.

Gustave, Harding County

We had a very good spring—good grass, lots of water (June 23). We have more grass than in the two or three previous years.

There have been no serious spring losses; we had some cold rains but no serious losses.

Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are selling at about \$20 per head. Almost all of the 1948 clip has been consigned—fine and half-blood. There was a guaranteed advance of 60 cents, without interest. Some half bloods sold at 73 cents per pound.

Shearers received 30 cents without board, compared to 25 cents in 1947.

It is difficult to get good herders.

Coyotes are less numerous, as the plane hunters have almost cleaned them out.

Dahlen Brothers

Interior, Jackson County

Sheep did not come through the winter too well (May 28). The winter range was of poor quality. Spring came two weeks earlier than usual, however, and feed was very good there.

The number of lambs saved this year was about average. Lambing help was hard to get. Shearing was done in June, and shearers were paid 25 cents, with board.

Coyote numbers have not decreased as we are too close to the Badlands.

Leslie C. Crew

Rapid City, Pennington County

We are having so much rain here (July 1) that it is delaying shearing, but the grass never was better, and while crops were damaged some by the early dry spell, there will still be a decent crop over western South Dakota, and in some instances, it will be a bumper.

H. J. Devereaux

TEXAS

Rain adequate first week in much of crop-land area. Summer range and pasture feed prospects revived in west. Hot, dry second week. Showers, light and scattered mid-June. Stock water nearly exhausted in west and south. Hot, dry and windy last week.

Livestock showing shrinkage. Ranges and pastures deteriorating rapidly in west and south.

Del Rio, Val Verde County

Part of the Del Rio country got a little 21-inch rain the other day, but the rest of the country here is still fairly dry, too awfully dry (July 2).

Ernest Williams

Rocksprings, Edwards County

After four dry years in succession, it began to rain last night (June 24), and is still raining, the world is a sea of water. The wash pots are full—seems to be the best rain since 1935.

The lamb crop is as good if not better than last year—80 to 90 percent. Weather during lambing was cold.

Feeder lambs are being contracted at 20 and 21 cents for fall delivery, but an increase is expected. A few fine-wool yearling ewes were sold at \$13 to \$15 per head.

All grades of wool are in local warehouses. I believe 98 percent of all the wools are sold. Prices ranged from 40 to 82 cents.

Shearers were paid 20 to 30 cents per head without board, tallying with last year's rates. Labor contract included shearing, tying and sacking.

From a ranching standpoint, the time is not far off when ranch labor will be a thing of the past. The men available these days don't have an interest in the work they do—just so they get paid. Ninety percent of them get paid in advance, and in many instances leave their jobs owing the employer from \$10 to \$100. I believe the time is near when we will have to bring our laboring people from Europe. Then we would have people wanting to work and people who will take an interest in what they are doing. I believe the Mexican labor, as well as white labor, is merely a joke.

Due to dry weather and sorry labor, we now run as many sheep, goats and cattle on 10,000 acres as we ran on 4100 years ago. Of course, the drouth contributed to this situation, but labor had a hand in it.

F. J. Wittenburg & Son

UTAH

Dry, windy weather detrimental to spring ranges first of month. Showers second week. Pastures in west and south still in poor condition. Little or no precipitation with third week. Scattered showers over northwest end of month.

The National Wool Grower

WASHINGTON

Precipitation moderate to heavy in west central beginning of month, light elsewhere. Temperatures well above normal into second week. Reseeding nearing completion. Flood conditions third week. Extensive damage. Precipitation last week moderate to heavy and well distributed; considered beneficial in most areas.

Ritzville, Adams County

The best feed in 25 years is now on the range (June 26). Nice weather and plenty of help brightened the lambing picture. About the same number of lambs was saved as a year ago.

Fat lambs are being contracted at 22.5 to 24 cents per pound for fall delivery, while feeders are being contracted at 22.5 cents.

About half of the wool clip, mostly mixed grades, has been consigned.

Shearers were paid 32 cents with board. The contract included a tier and tromper.

Coyote numbers have increased.
Sebastian Etulain

WYOMING

Showers general first of month, locally heavy in south. Lambing underway with only light loss. Mid-month, livestock normal for season with no losses reported. Southwest and south-central continued dry at end of month. Livestock good.

Greybull, Big Horn County

Feed on the higher ranges was further advanced June 1st than in several years (June 18).

The lamb crop is about the same size as a year ago. We had good lambing weather and sufficient help.

A few contracts have been made on feeder lambs at 19 to 21 cents for fall delivery.

On consigned wools, an advance of \$1.00 per head was offered, with 4 percent interest. Practically all of the wool has been sold from 45 to 52 cents, original bag.

Shearers received 25 cents with board, 4½ cents, machine; 2 cents tying and 1½ cents, tromping.

Coyote numbers have decreased due to slow poison use.

Howard Flitner

McKinley, Converse County

We had a fine rain here a couple of days ago (June 25), and it seemed to be pretty general all over Wyoming. The range looks much better than it did a month ago.

J. B. Wilson

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those who want it.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Intermountain Show Winners

THOUGH a little late, we want to congratulate the youthful winners in the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show at North Salt Lake, Utah, June 2-4. John House, of Tremonton, Utah, walked off with the purple ribbon for the best lamb in the F. F. A. group. Miss Lois Poritt, also of Tremonton, won that high place, in the 4-H division, with her lamb. Both champions (Hampshires) sold in the auction, at the close of the show, at \$5 per pound. In addition to the cash received for their prized animals, each champion exhibitor won a special award of a \$25 United States saving bond, donated by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and young House also was given \$5 by the American Hampshire Sheep Association.

Young Lind House, a brother of John, took reserve champion honors in the F. F. A. division, while Kenneth Sessions showed the reserve champion in the 4-H section. Each one of these boys received \$1.25 per pound for the lambs.

Miss Leona Colby of Sigurd, Utah, made first place in fitting and showmanship in the 4-H group, and Paul Olsen of Spanish Fork, Utah, took similar honors in the F. F. A. division.

Four dollars a pound was paid for the grand champion steer, a Hereford, shown by 4-H Clubber, Gail Jensen of Logan, Utah. For the champion steer, also a Hereford, in the F. F. A. exhibits, Lorin Merkley, of Vernal, Utah, received \$3.10 a pound. Proud champion exhibitors in the hog section were Arthur Willardson, Ephraim, Utah, in the 4-H Club group, and J. Ralph Blake, of St. George, Utah, in the F. F. A. section. Young Willardson's lamb brought \$2 in the auction ring.

EUROPEAN CROP OUTLOOK GOOD

This year's production of bread grains in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, is expected to be about 35 percent higher than in 1947, but still 13 percent below pre-war 1935-1939 average. The outlook for most other crops also continues favorable. A period of warm weather is still needed for the grain harvest in many areas. Cool, damp weather and heavy rains in a number of countries during the latter half of June retarded maturity and caused some damage to grains, while in other areas the additional moisture was beneficial.

—USDA

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The Wool Sacker

DO you still have your June Wool Grower at hand? If so, please turn to page 29, where the wool sacker, designed by Otto J. Wolff of Rapid City, South Dakota, is shown. For here's Mr. Wolff's story about it. It came too late for publication along with the picture.

"The fleeces travel up the conveyor to drop into the sack. The tamping mechanism cannot operate while the conveyor is being operated. The sack is attached to an adjustable hanger that floats on springs to allow for the shock of tamping the fleeces and to avoid the direct strain on the bag. Bags are suspended inside a square form to make a flat-sided bag. This type of bag fits better in box cars, it also rides better on trucks and will stay flat on conveyor belts.

"With a little practice an operator can sack 20 bags an hour or more. The weight of bags can be varied and any desired amount placed in the bags. The fleeces remain intact and come out of the bag in excellent condition.

"If wool can be graded at shearing time and sold on core test it would be possible to tamp 400 to 500 pounds in each bag, thus saving in bags and car space. There are three types of sacker, small stationary wooden type for ranchers, portable gas type for shearing crews, and the electric type for warehouses."



—That the short wool pelts of lambs are tanned and made into felts, sheepskin coats, robes, rugs, slippers, shoe and automobile polishers, animal toys, powder puffs, and novelties.

The National Wool Grower